The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

INSURANCE.

S. M. MOORE. J. H. MOORE. JNO. J. JANES.

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AGENTS,

Are in their New Office,

119 & 121 LaSalle-st.,

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And represent the following Companies:

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GERMAN-AMERICAN

Insurance Company,

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Assets, over.....$1,350,000

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

In the Matter of the North American Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, a second and final dividend or distributive payment of four cents on the dollar of the debts of the late North American Fire Insurance Company, will be made on the 19th day of February, 1873, at the office of the undersigned, receiver of said Company, at No. 1 John-st., in the city of New York.

Dated New York, Jan. 27, 1873.

WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.

REAL ESTATE.

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CORNER LOT, 76x125, near Union Park, with fine large residence, rented till May 1 at $170 per month. Very easy terms, cash or time.

ALSO, SUBURBAN—New two-story house, and lot 50x175, near Hyde Park Depot. Only $4,000; long time, and $1,000 cash required.

Also, large brick dwelling, and block of about three acres, with all the desired conveniences and hedges; great bargain; or will trade for property in the city of Chicago; location and surroundings first-class in every respect; one of the best homes near Chicago. $10,000; easy terms.

228 Wabash-av., 1 to 3 p. m.

DWELLINGS

On Monthly Payments.

I have two good dwellings, fitted purposely for two families each, with water through the buildings, furnished with closets, &c., &c., which I will sell on the West Side and near street cars, which I will sell on monthly payments. The rent will pay for them. Inquire of JOHN COVERT.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF

WRENN & BREWSTER

IS REMOVED TO

96 Washington-st.

First-class Commercial Paper wanted.

COLLATERAL LOANS AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Funds on hand for First-Class Loans, at all times.

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Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

DIG.

Your claims of all descriptions, in any part of the country, are solicited upon the following terms, viz: Without charge, if no collection; no collections, no charges. By FELTON'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 148 Madison-st. Send for circular. Investigate us and consult our responsibility.

ART GALLERY.

$3 Children's Photos $3

For Three Dollars per dozen. Finest Berlin Finish, at BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 COPYING. $3

Take your OLD Pictures of deceased friends to BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied.

Brand's Art Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe and Franklin-sts.,

Will, from this day, at their

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE,

Offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls

Reduced from $800 to $350.
Reduced from $600 to $250.
Reduced from $400 to $200.
Reduced from $300 to $150.
Reduced from $200 to $100.

REAL POINT GAZE LACES

Reduced from $100 to $50.
Reduced from $ 50 to $25.
Reduced from $ 30 to $15.
Reduced from $ 20 to $10.
Reduced from $ 20 to $ 8.

POINT GAZE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CAPES, & COIFFURES,

And LACE GOODS of every description, at the same reduction.

We offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in all Departments.

WEDDING GARMENTS.

Wedding Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all garments ordered of us during the present month.

Shirts to measure, EXTRA durable and perfect in fit.

ELY,

IMPORTING TAILOR

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A. W. FABER'S and EAGLE Lead Pencils,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

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REMOVAL.

HALLOCK & WHEELER

HAVE REMOVED TO

169 RANDOLPH-ST., near LaSalle.

With increased facilities in our New Store, we shall keep always on hand the best and largest stock of

RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, AND ALL KINDS OF

Rubber Goods,

To be found West of New York, at less than Eastern prices. Send for Price Lists.

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$2.50 $2.50 $2.50 PHOTOGRAPHS

$2.50 PER DOZEN for Thirty Days. Best Berlin finished Cabinet Card Photographs at $2.50, at

HALL'S,

217 West Madison-st.

I. M. MELANDER, Assistant.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Covenant Lodge, No. 626, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this (Friday) evening, in the hall of D. A. Cashman Lodge, N. W. cor. West Madison and Robey-sts., at 7½ o'clock sharp. Work on First Degree. Let there be a full attendance. By order of

S. M. HENDERSON, W. M.

Masonic.

Cornerstone Chapter No. 69, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. Degrees. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 92, A. F. and A. M., Oriental Hall, 125 LaSalle-st. Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the A. Degree. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M. Special Convocation this (Friday) evening, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock sharp. Work on M. M. P. and M. E Degrees. By order of the M. E. H. P. GEO. P. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE STEAMER ARAXES,

As she now lies in DeKalb Harbor. For terms apply to or address W. BULLARD, General Manager, 9 Ohio-st., Buffalo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTNER WANTED

In an established and profitable business—not hazardous. Capital required, $10,000 to $15,000. Interest can be arranged through H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st. (opposite Tribune Building).

THE CELEBRATED

Vergnes Electro Chemical Baths

Are now permanently established at 708 Wabash-av. These baths give immediate and permanent relief in all chronic cases. For the cure of Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, and all chronic affections, the Vergnes Bath has no equal. Testimonials and references of the highest character given at the office and residence, 708 Wabash-av.

Office Hours—Gentlemen, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Office Hours—Ladies, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

WASHINGTON.

Congressional Curiosity on the Poland Credit Mobilier Report.

Senator Harlan's Explanation of Durant's $10,000 Check.

The Sherman-Garfield Scandal to be Probed on Saturday.

The Feeling of Congressmen on the Presidential Electoral System.

The Possibilities that May Happen Under the "Twenty-Second Joint Rule."

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CUBAN ANNOYANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There was a delegation before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, composed of merchants from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, complaining of the action of the local authorities of certain seaport towns on the coast of Cuba, where American vessels have been subjected to annoyances. It appears from the statements made to the Committee that the Cubans, or rather the Spanish authorities in Cuba, are in the habit of regarding all vessels bearing the flag of the United States as public enemies, bringing arms and munitions of war to the insurgents, and treating them accordingly. As a consequence, cargoes are frequently overhauled, and the masters of vessels compelled to make all sorts of explanations. The Committee, after hearing the statements, agreed to report a resolution requesting the President to see that the flag of the United States is properly respected in Cuban waters.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has some extraordinary notions of constitutional law, which the members thereof do not seem to care to forget or improve upon. For the last ten years, the Committee has been in the habit of reporting bills relating to railroad and commercial matters which utterly disregarded such slight matters as State lines, and which, in consequence, are often acted upon adversely by the Senate. Some time since, the State of Virginia granted a charter for the construction of the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, with the most liberal franchises. Subsequently, a bill was introduced in the Senate providing that this road should have the same rights in other States which it was granted in Virginia, and that the Company might construct a branch from any point in Indiana to Chicago. In reporting this bill, the Committee stood exactly even, the Chairman, Senator Chandler, voting in favor of the bill. There is no danger that the bill will receive further consideration this session.

LOANING TERRITORIAL CREDIT.

Senator Hitchcock's bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, provides that no Territory shall in any manner give or loan its credit to any railroad, corporation, company, or association, and appropriations of money or other things of value, and all bonds of indebtedness made by any Territory for this purpose, shall be absolutely null and void.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The Utah people have very little fear that there will be any legislation in Congress affecting their institutions this session, notwithstanding the fact that the President has used his influence to this end. The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day had a meeting, at which this question came up, but the disagreement among the members was so great that no line of future action was agreed on. At least one of the members of this Committee is in favor of legalizing the existing relations, growing out of polygamy, and interfering with the Mormons only to prevent future complications.

TOBACCO.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day virtually agreed on the bill allowing tobacco growers to sell $100 worth of tobacco without taking a license, although no decisive vote was taken thereon. The Treasury Department is exerting all its influence to accomplish the defeat of this measure, on the ground that it will cut off the revenue to the amount of $3,000,000. The tobacco manufacturers are also forwarding petitions in immense numbers, protesting against the passage of the bill.

THE SHERMAN-GARFIELD SCANDAL.

Clinton Colgate, the representative of the New York Stock Exchange, to whom reference was made in these despatches last night, failed to put in an appearance to-day before the Ways and Means Committee, as he promised yesterday. No investigation having been authorized by the House, the Committee had no power to compel the attendance of Colgate. Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted by the House, authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers in any matter referred to them. This was done to enable the Committee to make a through investigation of the charges in the case of Colgate. During the day subpœnas were made out for Colgate, Mr. Denny, and Mr. King, of the New York Stock Exchange, and Judge Sherman. The examination will begin on Saturday. The Committee, to-day, received a letter from Judge Sherman, who is now here, denying the charges against him. It is said, however, that Mr. Denny, of the Stock Exchange, will bring with him from New York the letter of Judge Sherman, demanding $10,000 for his service in securing the passage of the bill in question. Colgate stated, to-day, that if he was closely pressed, he would tell the Committee something that would astonish them.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House had before them, to-day, a proposition to report a resolution congratulatory of the action of the Spaniards in organizing a Republic, and requesting the President to give it immediate recognition. During the day, a resolution somewhat similar in character was offered by W. L. Roberts, of New York, but objection was made to its passage by General Butler, who said that no such measure as that should be adopted without debate. The general impression in the House is that it is too early to make any expression on the subject, and that after the Spanish Republic assumes a more tangible shape, it will be time to pass such a resolution.

ANOTHER LAND GRANT SCHEME.

Representative Negley is strenuously pushing a bill introduced by him last session, which, under the modest pretension of incorporating the Little Cottonwood Railroad, is in reality a measure asking for quite a formidable land grant. The line of the road is from Sandy Station, on the line of the Utah Southern Railroad, to Alta City, in Little Cottonwood Canon, and there are provisions for innumerable frauds. The bill asks for five to six sections of land per mile. Another Company has been organized to build a road over this same route, who simply ask to be incorporated by the General Government, without demanding any land grants.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Wilson Committee, which it was thought had nearly completed their investigation, have started off again on a range of inquiry, which promises to last until after the adjournment of Congress. It has commenced an inquiry into the Central Pacific, and as a beginning has taken the testimony of the agent in this city, familiary known as Dick Franchet. As his ignorance of all matters likely to be investigated was even more remarkable than Oakes Ames' memory, it is probable the Committee will have to send to California for witnesses, if it is intended to continue the Central Road inquiry. Franchet has been agent of the road in Washington since 1866, and although he is paid, according to his own admission, $20,000 a year for representing the road here during the session of Congress, he knew nothing whatever of the road, its builders, its stockholders, or anything else except from heresay. The Committee did not question Franchet about legislation of any kind, and it is said to-night that he knows more about the subject than the Committee. As an evidence of the power of the lobby, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that a railroad can afford to keep an agent at the seat of Government at a salary of $20,000 for six months' service, in watching and manipulating Congressmen. Oakes Ames was the first witness, but he was not kept on the stand. Slocum said the Albany papers had denied, evidently by the authority of Governor Dix, his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, and its gift of stock to him, as previously elicited before the Committee, and Mr. Slocum thought it but an act of justice to allow Governor Dix an opportunity to answer the testimony of Durant and others. He thought he ought to be summoned. Mr. Hoar also thought he ought to be allowed to explain, but doubted the authority of the Committee to compel the attendance of a Governor of a State. Slocum and Swan were directed to inquire into the matter. Ames said Dix had demanded $50,000 for stock that was not worth more than 20 per cent, and that the Union Pacific Railroad paid him to get rid of him. The Committee were proceeding to examine in regard to the alleged fee of $10,000 paid Senator Carpenter, when General Butler very unceremoniously stopped the proceedings by one of his sorties, and before the Committee were aware of it, he was on his feet making a speech without leave or license. He objected to any investigation based on anonymous communications. He denounced John P. Randolph, who had signed certain letters regarding Butler and Carpenter, as a myth without residence or existence. This he showed as conclusively as a negative can be proved, and then, without allowing the Committee to continue the witness, or the witness to answer the question, he went on with his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. He said he had been engaged in a legal capacity for the road; that he had twice gone from Boston to New York in its service, spending three or four days each time. For this service and his expenses he received $6,000, but had hard work to get it. He said he earned $10,000, as the matter involved $40,000,000. Fisk at one time sent Butler $5,000, but he sent it back and asked that he might be continued as counsel of the legitimate parties. Butler substantially admitted all that has been said with reference to Carpenter, but he wound about the admission such adroit explanations and agreeable phrases that he made a virtue of it. The Carpenter matter occurred at the time of the Fisk-Barnard excitement. Butler remembered that Carpenter had spoken to him, and wanted his aid to get practice in the East, in Washington and elsewhere, and when counsel was needed by Alley, Ames & Co., Butler recommended Carpenter, saying, at the time, that he was a candidate for the Senate in Wisconsin. The next morning, or soon after, counsel was no longer required, and witness said: "I know, Ames knows, and Carpenter knows, that the latter did not get a dollar." In closing, Butler said Randolph was a cowardly, malicious, well-taught rascal, and he would give $5,000 to anybody who would catch him.

The Nebraska attorney for the road, Mr. Poppleton, was examined briefly regarding the Omaha bridge, and Judge Sherman regarding certain details while he was a Director. C. F. Huntington, the Vice President of the Central, will be examined to-morrow, if he arrives in time.

While legislation appears to flow on in both Houses in its accustomed manner, Congressmen now really pay but little attention to public business. To-day the all-absorbing topic, especially among members of the House, was what would be the nature of the forthcoming report from Judge Poland's Committee. In the cloak-rooms, at their desks, in the committee-rooms, and even in the very recesses and alcoves of the chamber, groups of members were constantly seen together discussing this all-important consideration. Although the members of Judge Poland's Committee are very reticent, they appear to have divulged enough to their various colleagues, to lead to the unanimous impression in the House that there will be but one report. Every available influence has been brought to bear upon the Committee, to induce them to make their report as compromising and conciliatory as possible, especially toward those members whose connection with Credit Mobilier has been shown to be of a comparatively harmless character. The conviction seems to be almost universal, that the two members who will be most severely dealt with are Ames and Brooks, and that their expulsion will be recommended is not doubted in any quarter. In the case of Brooks, it is positively asserted that his expulsion will be recommended for the reason that he has not only attempted to deceive the public and Congress by his wholesale and solemn asseverations and denials of connection with the matter, but that he embarked in the Credit Mobilier, knowing the character of the concern, being a Government officer in the Road at the time, and for the further reason that he took an interest in the Road itself, when, as such Director, he was forbidden to do so by law. Ames' expulsion will be based on the ground that through him this great disgrace has been brought on Congress, and that through his written letters it is made to appear that he bribed his fellow-members, while, at the same time, he was careful to carry the idea to them that he was only putting a profitable investment in their way. So far as Garfield, Dawes, Kelley, Scofield, and Bingham are concerned, while there will be a report and a resolution in each of their cases, it is not believed the Committee will go further than to censure the connection of these gentlemen with this affair, in the mildest manner. A careful canvass of the House has developed the fact that a majority of the Republican members, especially those who have but little prominence, and the whole tribe of carpet-baggers, are pledged to vote for any proposition which will excuse or palliate the Credit Mobilier offences, with the illustrious exceptions of Brooks and Ames.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

The first change to be made by the President, in carrying out his determination to recall most of the representatives of the United States and sending new ones, will be that of Thomas A. Nelson, present Minister to Mexico, whose place will be filled by Colonel Foster, the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, who did such splendid service for Senator Morton during the late canvass in that State. This will be a hard blow to Bingham, who wanted the Mexican mission. The change will be made at once.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

scheme came up in the House to-day, from the Committee on Mines and Mining. The bill wanks two millions as a loan from the Government, to enable Sutro to bore a tunnel four miles under Gold Hill, near Virginia City, Nevada, for the purpose of opening great silver and gold mines. Banks made a flowery and eloquent speech, and sixty-one reasons were given why the bill ought to pass. It comes up to-morrow.

COMMERCE BOARD.

Mr. Shellabarger's bill for a Board of Commerce was again killed to-day. It was beaten by a large vote two weeks ago, but it came back from the Committee shorn of its provisions, paying bounties to American shipping, and merely providing for a Board of Commerce, to be composed of five Cabinet officers. To-day was previously set apart for the Committee to report on the various

CANAL PROJECTS.

They offered no measure for action relating to these projects, but laid all bills before the House, with a report stating that owing to the near approach of the close of the session, and the lack of definite information as to the cost of the several enterprises, they decided not to press action upon any of them, but to ask only for the passage of a bill creating the Board of Commerce. Shellabarger made another strong speech, but it was, of course, unavailing. Wood and Kerr opposed the bill. Conger, who had charge of the bill, demanded the previous question, but Morgan moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried—ayes, 99; noes, 85.

OUR ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

Having slept on the proceedings of yesterday, Senators and Representatives are more disgusted than ever with the imperfections in the Electoral College system, that were brought out yesterday in a stronger light than ever before since the foundation of the Government. The twenty-second joint rule, to rescind which Senator Sherman introduced in concurrent resolution, this morning, would probably be unanimously repealed, if a vote was to be taken on it to-morrow, and yet the provisions of the Constitution on this point are so imperfect that, unless that instrument is amended so as to change entirely our present system of choosing a President, some new rule must be adopted in its place. Senators and representatives have been almost alarmed at the great number of chances, which the present system as illustrated yesterday, leaves open for defrauding the will of the people, and bringing about a revolution. One of the most absurd provisions of the rule is that, when any objection is made to counting the vote of any State, the Senate shall withdraw and each House shall vote upon the question separately without debate. It makes no difference how absurd or how important the question, which has arisen, may be, its decision may depend upon the laws of the State whose vote is questioned, or upon facts wholly unknown to every one except the delegation in Congress from that State. No statute can be read; no explanation of anything made. The vote must be taken, and an entire State may be disfranchised under a total misapprehension of the law and the facts. The rule makes it necessary for the Senate to withdraw when an objection is made by one person, and then if the objection is sustained by either House, the vote is thrown out. It might be easily imagined that the votes of one or two States would decide a Presidential election, and that the two Houses might at the same time be opposed to each other in politics. In such a case, especially if party feeling ran high, and the ballot got possession of men that the salvation of the country depended upon the success of their party, one House might cause the votes of one or two States to be discarded, and the result of the election entirely changed.

Senator Morton remarked to-day that he would not trust any party, if the vote of only one or two States stood between it and power, and it could throw out these votes. But it is not necessary to suppose cases. Questions arose yesterday, which, in a close election, might have precipitated a revolution. The decision of the House to throw out the vote of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, may, if taken as a precedent at some future election, defeat the will of the people. Had Mr. Greeley received a majority of the Electoral votes in the late election, and had all these votes been thrown out, no election would have taken place, and the question would have gone to the House of Representatives, where each State casting one vote would have chosen Grant. Again, the vote of Arkansas was discarded because the certificates of the Electors was signed and sealed by the Secretary of State instead of by the Governor, while the vote of Texas was admitted, although its certificates were signed simply by an Acting-Secretary of State. If the two Houses were divided in politics, under the present system a quarrel might arise in which all the votes might be thrown out. The vote of the first Republican State might be objected to by a Democratic Representative, and a Democratic House might discard it. In retaliation, a Republican Senator might object to the vote of the first Democratic State, and be sustained by a Republican Senate. The result would be an election by the House, if a resolution did not come first. So, too, a bare majority of one House might prevent any election at all before the 4th of March.

The joint rule provides that after a question in regard to the exception of the vote of a State has been raised and the two Houses have separated, either House may take a recess until 1 o'clock the next day. The objection may be to the first State, and a recess be taken. Next day, before the question is decided, another recess may be taken, and this may be repeated till March 4, when there would be no President elect. These are but a few of the objections to the present system that have been discussed to-day, and which will cause a reform to be effected, if not by this Congress, then by the next.

THE MONTANA WAR CLAIMS FRAUD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The *Sun's* Washington correspondent telegraphs: "The House just learned some additional particulars in regard to the Montana war claim swindle, which was engineered through the House, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., by General Garfield. There is not the least doubt in the world that this whole business was a gigantic fraud. The scare about the Indian raid in the Gallatin Valley, and calling out and organizing the militia, were planned systematically, in order to give certain unscrupulous rascals an opportunity to furnish supplies, ammunition, arms, forage, etc., at panic-prices, and to get the same approved by the Government. When these claims and claimants first made their appearance in Washington City, they were brought here by shrewd lobbyists and claim agents. One of the largest lobbyists of these claims is a noted lobbyist, named Mrs. Sackett, formerly wife of Amadio, the celebrated baritone. General Parker, former Superintendent of Indian Affairs, is married to a daughter of Mrs. Sackett. The latter recently bought a farm, giving in part payment $21,000 of these Montana claims which Garfield has succeeded in having the House pass."

[To the Associated Press.]

PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President granted an unconditional pardon to Seth Johnson, who was sentenced to pay a fine of $40,000 for embezzlement from the United States Treasury. The President's reasons are that the accused is unable to pay the fine, and his further imprisonment in the face of that fact is preposterous.

About twenty witnesses in the Pomeroy case will arrive from Kansas on Saturday. The investigation will commence immediately.

THE SPANISH CHANGE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A Washington special says that the Spanish Minister, Foto, says it does not seem to him that Spain will retrograde to despotism. The change in the Government will not affect the *status* of Cuba. He considers Amadeus honest and liberal. At the State Department it is doubted if success will follow in case Rivero is to be the first President, although his qualifications are conceded.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Wilson Committee met this morning. Oakes Ames was recalled. General Slocum suggested that Governor Dix and Messrs. Barlow and Cisco be summoned. The Chairman remarked that he had already caused Cisco to be summonsed. The Committee requested Slocum and Swann to inquire and report at their earliest convenience what laws may exist on the subject as to summoning a Governor of a State to appear before an investigating committee.

MORE OF AMES.

Ames testified that he had heard of the letter written by Dix, demanding $50,000 from the Company, prepared by his son-in-law. He understood the Company paid the money to get rid of the claim or threat. The witness was not a Director at that time, but received his information from the Directors. He was the largest stockholder, and of course must have known of the payment. The stock taken from Dix was not worth more than 30 per cent. There was no sale for it at the time.

The Chairman—What do you know about any proposed payment to, or any services of, Carpenter as Attorney of the Union Pacific Road?

At this point

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER

entered the room, and alluded to a letter having been sent to this Committee, purporting to have been written by John P. Randolph, Cedar street, New York. He did not believe there was such a person in existence. He wished the Committee to ask the Seargent-at-Arms whether, after his diligent search, he had found such person, who appeared as accuser, and then submit whether such forged communication should enter into this investigation. This question should be first decided.

Mr. Hoar stated that on Sunday morning he received by mail a letter purporting to come from John P. Randolph. In the absence of the Chairman, he thought the better way to deal with the subject was to summon the person who wrote the letter. He accordingly arranged with the Sergeant-at-Arms to search for Randolph. Mr. Hoar caught General Butler and thought it proper to inform him of the facts, which he had just stated, as the names of Butler and Carpenter were mentioned in the letter in disreputable connection.

Mr. L. E. Barnes, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, was called at the request of General Butler, and circumstantially stated the result of his unsuccessful search for John Randolph in the City of New York.

General Butler was then sworn, and stated that he was engaged by Emery as counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1868, relative to arranging the Ames contract, and spent some time on the matter. He charged $5,000 for his services, and $1,000 for his expenses, which were paid. James Fisk sent him $5,000 by a messenger to act as counsel for him against the Company, but he sent it back to Fisk, telling him he could not become his counsel, unless the road released him, which Ames declined to do. He (Butler) recommended Carpenter to Ames as an eminent lawyer fit to become counsel for the Company. He (Butler) never received any other money from the road and should do just so again, how and where he pleased, all the world to the contrary notwithstanding.

R. FRANCHOT,

agent of the Company, at Washington, gave some unimportant testimony. After a short examination,

A. J. POPPLETON,

attorney for the Pacific Company at Omaha, who testified that no money was given him to influence the election of Congressmen, the Committee

Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee met this morning. It was announced that Senators Patterson and Conkling could not attend till to-morrow.

SENATOR LOGAN

appeared, but said he had nothing to add to his testimony already given before the House Committee, in reference to the testimony of Ames.

HARLAN'S STATEMENT.

The following is Harlan's statement:

In the spring of 1865 Durant asked me if we needed any funds for the election in Iowa, and inquired if I felt any interest in the result. I replied that I did. He responded, "If you need any help I desire to extend some." After that, he (Durant) was reminded of the subject either by myself or my friends, and a contribution came from him. I have a distinct remembrance of but one check, and that one came from Mr. Crane, the confidential agent of Durant. It was made payable to my order, and came to me in a letter, and was by me endorsed. The other check I do not remember. It was probably made payable to mg and endorsed by me. In the spring of 1868, after I came to the Senate, Alley asked me if the Union Pacific Railroad had made any advance of money for election purposes in Iowa. I told him I thought not. He said they were attempting to settle the accounts of Durant, and he (Durant) had brought in a large bill, saying that part of it was for expenses incurred for election purposes, and named an election in New York, another in New Jersey, one in one of the New England States, and in Iowa. I observed to him that so far as Iowa was concerned, Durant had made an advance for the election there, but not out of the funds of the Company. If he had made it out of the Company's funds, then I should feel it my duty to have the amount restored. I asked Alley, who was the business agent of the Company, and he said Oakes Ames had more to do with it that any one else. I called on Ames and reiterated what I had said to Alley, saying if Durant had advanced the funds of the Company to secure my election, I felt it my duty to restore it, and had with me my written obligation to do so. He observed that he did not believe Durant had advanced any money, and that his statement was made up and it was all a lie. Afterwards I met Ames, and the subject was again alluded to. I made inquiry again whether he had learned anything about that, and he said he had not found anything on the books of the Company showing it was paid. After that I saw, in the Dubuque *Herald's* statement, that it was averred by a distinguished ex-Senator, that the Union Pacific Railroad had advanced $10,000 to secure the election of Harlan over Kirkwood in 1866, and that the check was on file among the papers of the Company. I clipped out the article and wrote a note to Durant, enclosing the newspaper article to him, and asked him to state what the facts were. He gave me a statement substantially in harmony with his testimony. He said in that letter that nothing had been advanced by the Union Pacific Railroad, and the books would show. I have his statement I think. [Witness here produced the following letter]:

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor enclosing a newspaper paragraph, in which it is claimed that about the time of your re-election to the United States Senate, the Union Pacific Railroad Company gave you a check for $10,000, and that said check or draft was in the possession of the Railroad Company, and could be produced. I should scarcely think it worth your while to refute this, or that you would deem the idle charges of a newspaper correspondent on the eve of a political contest, of sufficient importance to be noticed at all. Should you think otherwise, why not call upon the Company to deny it. At the time referred to, I was Vice President and Acting Manager of the affairs of the Company, and know that no moneys were paid you by them, and that they consequently can have no such draft or check in their possession. I presume it would give the present officers of the Company pleasure to examine the checks and drafts, which are now at the office of the Company in Boston, and testify to the fact. Trusting such charges will in no way affect your prospects for re-election, I am yours respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS C. DURANT.

To Hon. JOHN HARLAN.

The witness resumed: I afterward saw Durant and told him I had promised Ames I would restore any money to the Company, if it had been used to aid in my election. He said it was his private funds, and no account was made of it to the Company. The witness further testified that he was not a member of Congress when the money was given. He went out of the Senate on the 4th of March, 1865, and went into the Interior Department in May following. The two checks were not received together. He felt sure they were received in the summer or autumn of 1865, but could not remember the dates. The first check, he felt sure, was signed by Crane.

Q.—Did you have it cashed in Iowa?

A.—No, I had it cashed in New York.

Q.—What had been your relations with Durant prior to that time?

A.—I had known him a long time. He was interested in building railroads in my State, and I became acquainted with him about 1856. The witness did not know what election was aided in New Jersey. Alley said it was Democrats aided, and if Durant wanted to elect Democrats, he (Alley) did not.

By Stockton—What do they do with money for election purposes in Iowa?

A.—I might illustrate that by going on to state what I know about money being expended by Democrats and Republicans both at the last election.

Stockton—I do not ask the question as a party question, but as a member of the Committee.

Harlan—I know it was not expended improperly. It was used for hotel bills, printing, travelling expenses, etc. Durant said that the witness was an old resident of the State, and better than a new man in shaping legislation.

By Morrill—Did the Railroad Company during your occupancy of the Secretaryship call upon you for action?

A.—I have to think to get up dates. Under the law, as fast as they finished forty miles of road, they reported to the President, who sent out Commissioners to examine and accept it, whereupon the Company became entitled to the land grants and bonds.

Q.—Was it the duty of the President to accept the road?

A.—Statute will show. I think it was the duty of the President to accept it.

The Committee took a recess.

The Committee reassembled at 2 o'clock, and Vice President elect,

WILSON,

was called. He said he had no desire to add to or take from his testimony before the Poland Committee. At the time the purchase was made with his wife's money, he would have done the same himself if he had had the money. He did not wish to cover himself behind the fact that the money belonged to his wife. Ames stood second to no man in Massachusetts, and the witness had the most unlimited confidence in him, and would listened to his advice on any investment. Things have changed since, however. In his testimony the other day he made one error in the interest due to Ames, which he forgot to mention then. It was an item of $66 due Ames and paid him when the account was settled. The amount paid for the stock was $2,000; dividend received, $2,648.05, and returned to Ames when the account was settled, $2,834, the $66 being the interest due Ames. The witness was just as responsible for advising his wife to put her money in it, as if it had been his own. When the investment was made he knew nothing against it. When he he learned something was wrong, he notified Ames he would have nothing to do with it, and had the matter settled at a sacrifice to himself, or rather to his wife. The witness would never hold property which he had to legislate upon, and refused to take stock in a National Bank in his own town, the other day, for that very reason. If there was any guilt about buying stock, the witness desired to have it himself, and not say it was his wife's. He advised her to it, and the blame, if any, was his.

SENATOR LOGAN

was recalled. He invited the most critical and searching examination, and was perfectly willing to answer all questions, only, if any more charges were to be made, he wanted to hear them before he testified.

The Committee agreed with Logan, and adjourned until to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The last open session of the Committee on Privileges and Elections for the investigation of Louisiana affairs was held this morning.

Governor Warmoth made a statement in the nature of sworn testimony, concerning the appointment and removal of the various gentlemen who have figured as Secretaries of State in Louisiana during the past year. Warmoth also gave a detailed account of the organization and action of the Returning Board. He also cited the law to sustain his acts, and said that the Kellogg Legislature abolished the Seventh and Eighth District Courts to get rid of the Judges, who had just been elected by 12,000 majority, and that Pinchback approved the act.

M'MULLAN

said he had examined the Lynch Board returns, and found they were signed by only one United States Supervisor for the entire list of rolls in the parish; that the returns of the United States Supervisors are, in many cases, mere statements of the votes cast for the Republican candidates only, and that the affidavits from parishes where the frauds were alleged did not state that the parties were prevented from voting on account of race, color, etc.

RAY

submitted certain of the returns of the DeFerret Board, wherein it was evident that the signatures of the Commissioners of Election were forgeries.

Mr. Morton then announced that the examination of witnesses was closed.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections will submit their report relative to the election of Senator Caldwell to-morrow. It is believed the Committee will say in effect that the evidence adduced is not sufficient to sustain the charge that the Senator procured his election by corrupt means, but that it has been proved that practices were resorted to which the Committee cannot approve. It is understood the report will be unanimous.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition of prominent citizens of Iowa for the passage of the Soldiers' Homestead bill.

Mr. SHERMAN presented seven petitions in favor of the Bounty Land bill.

REPORTS.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely to granting pensions to soldiers in the war of 1812 who served less than sixty days.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill introduced by Mr. Chandler, two days ago, to introduce the international code of signals in the merchant service of the United States.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the Senate bill authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Washington City through the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to St. Louis, with a branch road from any point on the main line in Indiana to Chicago, extending to the Company for these purposes all the powers enumerated in its charter from the State of Virginia.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported, without amendment, a bill for the suppression of trade in and the circulation of obscene literature, and articles of immoral use. It provides the penalties of fine and imprisonment for selling or advertising indecent books, pictures, or articles of medicine for an immoral use, and forbids the importation of such articles, except drugs in bulk, and likewise their conveyance in mails, or depositing them in or taking them from any Post Office.

THE KANSAS CASE.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, a resolution was adopted appropriating $8,000 to pay the expenses of the Committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the late Senatorial election in Kansas.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment a bill to establish a Board of Local Inspectors of steam vessels for the customs districts of Michigan, consisting of an Inspector of Boilers and an Inspector of Hulls.

LOANING CREDIT.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill prohibiting the several Territories of the Union from giving or loaning their credit to railroad companies.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION

bill was taken up. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriation, increasing the amount for surveying in the Pacific from $40,000 to $70,000, was agreed to. The amendment appropriating $150,000 to purchase the right to manufacture and use the best self-propelling torpedo boats, was opposed by Mr. STEVENSON.

Messrs. STOCKTON, SPRAGUE, NYE, and ANTHONY advocated the

WASHINGTON.

... the City ... the Past Year.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trade.

General Business of the Year—Statistics of the Produce Movement.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade, C. Randolph, Esq., has just issued the fifteenth annual report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago, being for the calendar year 1872. We make the following extracts from its pages.

After sketching the difficulties experienced in resuming business after the fire, and the wonderful change in the popular sentiment that so soon succeeded the catastrophe, the report proceeds:

Building enterprises have not been confined to the burned district, but many fine and substantial erections have been made on the "West Side" and on the "South Side" beyond the limits of the fire. The character of the buildings erected have, with a very few exceptions, been greatly superior to those destroyed; in fact, it is a common remark by persons of experience visiting the city, that we are promised a city superior to any in this country, in point of beauty of design, and finish and solidity of construction. The amount of money already expended, and to be expended on contracts now in course of execution, is scarcely less than $45,000,000; and the contemplated improvements for 1873 will probably reach one-third to one-half as much more. The building of residences, except of small dimensions and cost, has not been pressed with the same vigor as business structures, but much more is expected to be accomplished during the present year.

The development of business has been no less remarkable than has the wonderful restoration of the facilities for transacting it. The unparalleled degree of sympathy manifested in Chicago's sad fate in October, 1871, has seemed to continue, to the extent of patronizing our merchants from new quarters, and to an extent greater than hitherto. The general trade of the year has been good, and, when prosecuted with prudence and forecast, has been reasonably profitable. Comparatively few of our prominent merchants have discontinued or materially changed their business arrangements, and probably no year in our history has witnessed the appearance of so many new firms with substantial means and ability. Our growth in population has been very marked. A canvass of the city in June, 1871, developed a resident population of 334,270; the depletion consequent upon the fire probably reduced our number to 310,000 or 315,000; but growth again set in before the close of 1871, and has continued steadily since. In October the city authorities took a somewhat imperfect accounting of the people, the result showing a population of 367,396. At the close of the year it should probably be stated at not less than 380,000.

The wholesale trade of the city in dry goods, groceries, iron, clothing, boots and shoes, drugs, and the like, for 1872, will fall little less than an aggregate of $500,000,000, and some estimate it at even a higher figure. Manufactures have, as a rule, been conducted satisfactorily, and on a much enlarged scale. The development of increased facilities for procuring suitable coal for manufacturing purposes has stimulated such enterprises as were already inaugurated, and is drawing increased attention to the city as a desirable point to embark in greatly enlarged operations, especially in the product of such articles as will find a market at the doors of the manufactory. In the article of iron, in all its various forms of utility, Chicago surely can, and no doubt at an early day will, develop into a large manufacturing centre. This, and other lines of profitable production, should command careful consideration at the hands of our citizens as well as strangers, and if it receives merited attention I doubt not that we shall, ere many years, become as noted for our manufacturing enterprises, as in the past we have been for commercial development.

Large as was the business of 1871 in agricultural products, exceeding that of any previous year, that grand aggregate is greatly exceeded by the year just closed. The same is true of lumber and of other branches of trade, as will be seen by reference to the tables of comparison herewith presented. Several new banks have been organized during the year, and the banking facilities of the city have been materially enlarged thereby.

In reference to the business largely transacted by members of the Board of Trade, it may be somewhat summarized, as follows:

The year has probably, as a whole, witnessed more irregularity and excitement in the grain trade than any of its predecessors. The trading (largely on speculation) has been enormous, and the tendency for speculation has indeed been rampant. Various theories are advanced as accounting for this growing mania, the more plausible one, perhaps, being that owing to large losses by our fire and other sweeping misfortunes here and elsewhere, men have been anxious to hazard on operations apparently promising speedy and fortunate results; but this cannot account for all the increase in this class of business. It is well known by those familiar with the business that much the larger portion of it is transacted by order and on account of parties not residents of this city. The disposition to operate in grain is wide-spread, and our commission merchants are constantly in receipt of orders for speculative operations; and from all directions the vibrations of values here are carefully noted, involving gain or loss to thousands, many of whom do not hesitate, in bland but deprecating terms, to speak of the business as a species of gambling deserving at least mild censure from well-disposed persons. Buying and selling grain is probably as legitimate a business, properly conducted, as is buying and selling real estate, or any article classed as a commodity of commerce, but the facility with which the business can be conducted offers large temptations to prosecute it far beyond the bounds of prudence or sound commercial principles. It must be borne in mind, however, that a constant sharp demand for any commodity tends to enhance its price, and there can be no doubt that speculations in grain in this market have the effect to keep our market at a higher figure, as a rule, than could possibly be maintained without such a demand; hence the existence of this form of trading clearly enables the producer to realize more for the property he has to sell than he could possibly do under other circumstances. It may be safely assumed that operations in grain during the past year have not generally been of a profitable nature. No previous year has witnessed bolder attempts at manipulating prices than the past, although since August but little of this disposition has been perceptible. Attempts were made during the earlier portions of the year to control the prices of wheat, oats, and pork, on a scale and to an extent not hitherto ventured upon. Nearly all these operations are supposed to have resulted disastrously to a greater or less extent, some producing wide-spread derangement and financial embarrassment. It is hoped the experience of the past may effectually deter like operations in the future; but in any case it is believed the entire security afforded to operators by recent amendments to the Rules of the Board of Trade touching the matter of ample margins, will, if parties choose to avail themselves of their provisions, fully protect both parties to trades against any loss by reason of the inability of either to ultimately meet his engagements.

Referring to tables to be found in the body of this report for details as to prices that have ruled current during the year, it may be proper in this place to speak of the general features of the trade in some of the principal articles.

FLOUR.

The trade in flour has ruled very quiet during the year; in fact, there being but little disposition to speculate in it, no excitements, such as at times attach to grain and provisions, are observable in the market. The demand, while steady, has not generally been urgent. Winter wheat flours have been rather scarce, and have ruled higher, as compared with spring wheat grades, than in most years. The local milling capacity was largely reduced by the fire of last year, and no part of it has been restored, nor is it likely to be unless better arrangements can be effected in regard to the handling of wheat for manufacturing purposes. There are now but two mills in the city of large capacity. Of these, the "Star and Crescent" reports having manufactured in 1872 119,160 barrels, and the "Oriental" (in operation only some three-fourths of the year) 68,868 barrels; the entire manufacture of the city being greatly less than the city's consumption. The receipts have been 1,532,014 barrels, and the shipments 1,361,328 barrels. At the close of the year the stocks throughout the country are unusually light.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat have been 12,724,141 bushels, against 14,439,656 bushels in 1871; the falling off being entirely in the first half of the year; the result proving that a larger per cent of the crop of 1871 was marketed before winter than has been usual. The first seven months of the year, as has been intimated, was marked by a very speculative condition of markets, and prices were held at a point that prevented free shipments hence, and we carried a heavy stock during the spring and early summer. Since August, the movement has been more natural and regular. The crops harvested in both the last two years have been good in quality and condition, but in both instances appear to have fallen below general estimates as to quantity. The culture of wheat in Illinois is not increasing relatively with the growth of population; in fact, the production of this grain seems most profitable in the more newly-developed territory of the country, and the wheat belt travels westward on an even pace with civilization. The crop of wheat last harvested in Great Britain is now conceded to have been below the average; and as the prospect for that recently planted is not by any means flattering, we may reasonably hope for a good demand from that quarter for all the wheat we may have to spare from our present limited stocks, including the largely increased surplus of our Pacific coast.

CORN.

Although Illinois may have declined relatively in the production of wheat, it certainly has not in that of corn. The last three crops harvested have been in quantity most abundant, and in quality most excellent. The vast amount of this grain known to be at hand has effectually precluded any disposition to manipulate prices of it, and the trade in it has been characterized by a steady legitimate shipping demand. Prices have ruled lower than for several years past, and it is hardly probable the net results to the producer have been very satisfactory. The receipts have been 47,366,087 bushels, against 41,853,138 bushels in 1871, which was over 8,000,000 bushels in excess of any previous year. The low price of corn has induced a fair foreign demand for it, and exports to Europe have been steady and large.

OATS.

This grain suffered the application of a stupendous attempt at "cornering" in June, when some supposed that the amount at that time remaining in the interior was so insignificant that prices both here and at consuming points could be controlled almost at will; and, apparently with that view, the manipulators offered to "take what there was of them" at 41 cents per bushel. Deliveries were stimulated by the proposition, and consumption diminished, corn at the time ... majority of the ... steady and generally ... price, before the ... Since harvest the range of ... later in the ... very low, sympathizing more or less on a ... downward tendency in corn. The crop of 1872 was somewhat below the usual quality, a large portion of it being tainted with a slightly musty aroma. The receipts have been 15,061,715 bushels. In 1871 they were 14,789,414 bushels.

RYE.

The receipts of rye have been 1,129,086 bushels. In 1871 they were 2,011,788 bushels. Prices have been remarkably steady throughout the year, the demand being almost wholly for immediate consumption.

BARLEY.

The trade in barley has been quite large, and less subject to violent fluctuations of price than in most of the recent years. The quality of the last crop was about as the previous one. The city consumption is less than before the fire, as most of our malting establishments were destroyed, and it is only quite recently the reconstructed have been prepared to renew operations. The city consumption, however, must be larger than is indicated by the balance sheet of the grain movement. The discrepancy can be accounted for by the fact that large amounts are received in sacks, some of which undoubtedly escapes being reported fully. Receipts have been 5,251,750 bushels, against 4,069,410 in 1871.

LIVE STOCK.

The largely increased production of corn for the past three years has greatly accelerated stock-raising, and our receipts of both cattle and hogs have been largely in excess of any former year. Indeed, the low price of corn at the seaboard, and the high rates of transportation thither, have left no alternative for the remote producer but the conversion of his crop into beef and pork. The current movement of hogs during the summer months was so large as to attract marked attention, and it seemed a marvel where or how such vast quantities could be disposed of for immediate consumption, as they must be during the warmer seasons. Prices of cattle have, as a general rule, been satisfactory; that of hogs at least as much so as the quantity at market could be hoped to justify. Receipts of cattle have been 684,075, and of hogs (live and dressed) 3,488,528. In 1871 they were, of cattle 543,050, and of hogs 2,652,549. The total value of live stock received at the Stock Yards in 1872 is estimated as follows: Cattle, $41,000,000; hogs, $33,500,000; sheep, $950,000; horses, $250,000—a grand total of $75,475,000.

PROVISIONS.

The packing of pork in the city during the season of 1871-2 amounted to 1,225,236 hogs, an unusually large portion of which was cut into meats for dry salting. The demand for this class of meats has been large during the year, immense quantities being taken for export to Europe, while the home demand, Eastern and Southern, has been well maintained. In mess pork, the trade during the early part of the year was largely speculative. Since August, comparatively little has been done in that direction. In this article a successful attempt was made at "cornering" during the summer, the parties in interest being understood to be wholly non-residents. The rates to which prices were forced brought to this market considerable quantities of pork from points not naturally tributary to us, so that at one time we held the principal portion of the stock in the West, this the "corner" took and subsequently disposed of as best they could. Whether so designed we may not know, but the effect of this operation was to greatly check speculation in the article, and the market has since been left to its natural course.

The packing thus far in this season is somewhat below that of the last at a corresponding date; many anticipate a final result as large, but it may prove that the heavy drain on the hog crop by summer shipments has so depleted the supply as to cause some disappointment in this respect, the capabilities of our country are, however, almost limitless.

The prospective large demand for lumber for building purposes in the city stimulated manufacture during the winter of 1871-2, and the supply has been ample for all wants, though at times the assortments on sale were somewhat unsatisfactory. Prices of grades most in demand have ruled somewhat higher than during the last nine months of 1871, but not as high as was anticipated. The receipts by rail have been larger than hitherto, a considerable portion of that arriving by eastern roads being of hard wood. The entire receipts have been 1,183,659,283 feet, and of shingles 610,824,420. Stocks at the close of the year are about 88,000,000 feet of lumber larger than a year since, but the assortments are not up to the usual standard. Shingles are some 90,000,000 less in stock than at the close of 1871.

The present winter so far promises to be favorable for securing the basis of a large supply for the ensuing year, and it is not improbable that prices may rule somewhat lower. A noticeable feature in this branch of trade is a growing disposition on the part of manufacturers to dispose of their production at the mill rather than, as heretofore, transporting it themselves to market. In seasons of large demand and limited supply, such a course may result to their advantage, but under opposite circumstances it may be a question of doubtful expediency.

The persistent opposition of prominent lumber manufacturers to permitting a rebate of duties on lumber imported and used in the reconstruction of our burned district has sensibly affected the views of many of our people touching the question of the entire repeal of all duty on the article, and has raised the inquiry whether we are not necessarily seeking to protect an interest entirely able to meet any competition from the only quarter in which it is likely to arise. Our rapidly-diminishing forests admonish us that at no very distant day we must become dependent to a greater extent on importation, and it is worthy of consideration whether or not some degree of protection may not be due to the forests as well as to their destroyers.

WOOL AND HIDES.

These articles show increased receipts, both have ruled steady in price and in fair demand. Hides are usually marketed in this city, while a large amount of the wool received is consigned through to Eastern points, considerable amounts having passed through the city Eastward from the Pacific slope.

SEEDS.

The receipts of seeds have largely increased, the increase being mainly of flax seed, the production of which in this State has grown to considerable proportions. It would be very desirable to accurately separate in the receipts the various kinds of seeds, but so far it has been found impracticable to secure reliable reports from all the railway companies in regard to the different classes.

BROOM CORN.

The high prices current for this article greatly stimulated production the past season, and has resulted in an overstocked market, and entirely unremunerative prices. At the close of the year the demand is exceedingly light, and large quantities are seeking a purchaser.

COAL.

In no question bearing upon its future welfare should our city feel more interest than in the supply of good and cheap fuel, and happily this want is in a fair way of being satisfactorily met. The mines in this State and in Indiana are being developed successfully, and the supply from these is largely increasing, and the quality of the article is much improved within the past few years. The newly-completed Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad delivered in the city during the past year over 200,000 tons, much of which was of superior quality, and eminently adapted to manufacturing or steam purposes. Other new lines to the coal fields are projected, and will undoubtedly be put in operation at an early day.

DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE.

Under appropriate heads will be found details of the direct trade between this city and foreign countries. In direct shipments hence by rail on bills of lading to foreign points the increase is very marked, the aggregate amounting to over 77,000 tons, mainly provisions and grain. Large as this trade is thus shown to be, it does not embrace nearly all the property shipped intended for export, many shippers preferring to consign only to the seaboard cities and there make freight arrangements across the ocean. Importations have largely increased, the details of which are given as far as they can be accurately ascertained from the Custom House. Importation, under the act of Congress passed some two years since, has now been fully inaugurated, and our merchants are well pleased with the marked improvement it gives over the old method of opening, handling, and delay at the point of unlading from shipboard. Under the operation of this arrangement, purchases of such articles as are imported and needed in the city's trade will be made abroad, rather than of Eastern importers, to a much greater extent than heretofore.

GRAIN WAREHOUSING.

The destruction of a large percentage of our grain storage capacity by the fire of 1871 greatly embarrassed the trade during the winter and spring months of 1872, and our existing storage room being fully occupied, before the opening of lake navigation, a large amount of grain was marketed elsewhere that under other circumstances would have been received here. The work of reconstruction was pressed with all possible vigor, and early in August two large elevators, the "Air Line" and "Galena," were opened for business; these are located on the north side of the river, and more than restore the storage capacity at that point. Later in the season the "National" and "Hough's" elevators were completed, in the southern portion of the city, and the "Central A" is in a good state of forwardness, so that when it is done, our storage room for bulk grain will exceed by nearly or quite 2,000,000 bushels that which we had previous to the fire. The Messrs. Hough have taken out a license, and propose to fully conform to the requirements of the law of this State in regard to that class of business. The others have not as yet acceded to the law in regard to license and storage rates, but are now believed to be operating according to the spirit of the law in other respects. The propriety and necessity of a strict legal enactment properly enforced in regard to this business was never more apparent than the last year, during which the public have been pained at the development of transactions highly derogatory to the commercial character of our city; transactions which could not have occurred had the requirements of the law of the State been observed. In the matter of grain inspection, the State assumed control some eighteen months since. The time during which it has exercised this supervision has so far been very opportune, the crops have been good, and the grain has kept remarkably well, and with these favorable circumstances the system has not encountered the difficulties which have been met in previous years. Much complaint is made of irregularity of inspection, both in and out of elevators, and some of our largest shippers express great dissatisfaction at the manner in which it is done. The inspection of so large an amount of grain as is received at this point cannot probably be made satisfactory to all, and the closest attention by honest and competent inspectors is all that can be expected. No such violent changes in the manner of inspecting grain as are understood to have occurred in August last (apparently to meet a contingency in the market) should ever be permitted, and a more recent illustration of the irregularity of conducting the business, wherein a large quantity of grain was withdrawn from one elevator as of one grade, and sent to another where it was inspected a higher grade, is to most minds sufficient evidence that to some degree at least there is good ground for complaint.

TRANSPORTATION.

The means and cost of transportation has probably engrossed a larger share of public attention during several years past than any other question of public concern, and the proper remedies for the evils under which this country is laboring do not seem to have as yet been devised. Certainly it is a subject worthy of the most earnest consideration, for upon its issues depend the prosperity of the whole country, especially that ... to agricultural pursuits. ... costs the farmer in many cases from ... three-fourths of the value of his crop to transport it to market, the question of that cost presents itself to his mind, justly, as one of vital importance. Waiving any discussion in this place in regard to the efforts that have been made looking to some degree of control over the railway charges in this and other States, and of the results thus far attained in that direction, the subject of transportation Eastward may properly be alluded to. That the rates current for the past year or two must, if possible, and by some means, be reduced, is apparent to all. Enlarged facilities and increased competition by rail will, it is hoped, at an early day, at least partially relieve the West from its embarrassment, and various projects are suggested looking to this end. No entirely new lines from Chicago to the seaboard have been opened for about fifteen years, during which time the Northwest has more than doubled in population and production; true, facilities have been greatly increased, and new competition over parts of the route has been established, but wholly independent lines are now no more numerous than then, nor is there any immediate prospect of relief in this direction. The Baltimore & Ohio extension to this city, hoped for by this time, is still far from completion, although portions of it are under contract, and still more is soon to be placed in the same condition.

New lines are suggested connecting with lines now or soon to be in operation in Canada, but of all these projects little may be anticipated as fixed realities. The policy of absorption so largely prevails that long before the rails reach us the hoped for competition may be effectually strangled. The subject of either providing for new routes, or in some measure restraining existing ones, has been discussed in the National Congress, under authority given that body to regulate commerce between the States, but as yet no propositions have been developed sufficiently to provoke extended discussion.

That the National Government is in duty bound to adopt some measures for the relief of the most important interests in the country seems to be largely conceded, and projects looking to this end are numerous, the friends of each pressing it with a vigor worthy of the importance of the subject. It must be conceded that the most effectual competition is that furnished by an unrestricted and free water route. No better illustration of this can be afforded than the fact that the business of grain-carrying from Chicago to Buffalo by lake is profitable at six cents per bushel, while railroad companies claim it is not remunerative from Chicago eastward an equal number of miles, at less than from three to five times that sum. Assuming that there is at least a large difference in the two modes of transportation in favor of that by water, it would then seem that the first duty of the Government would be to exert its influence to open up all possible facilities in that direction, and on this branch of the subject the full authority of the Government will be less questioned, especially should it not seek to interfere with, or override any assumed rights of domain claimed by any State. The West, and indeed a respectable portion of the East, have for many years urged the speedy construction of a ship-canal, equal in capacity to the largest lake vessels, around the Falls of Niagara. State Legislatures, popular conventions, commercial organizations and committees have pressed the matter upon the attention of Congress time and again, and under circumstances and assurances indicating speedy action, but all these efforts have proved of no avail, and at the present time it can hardly be hoped they can be renewed with any better prospects of success than have resulted hitherto; indeed, some arguments in regard to the necessity of the work, as a military or defensive measure, that appeared for several years to command the respect of many who would otherwise be opposed to it, cannot now be relied on as lending any aid in behalf of the measure.

Many warm friends of this work, who fully appreciate the advantages to be derived from it, have for some time appeared so doubtful of success that they have seriously cast about for some other means of promoting the end in view, and attention has been drawn to negotiations with the Government of Canada to secure to us by improvements on that side of the falls that which we have failed to realize from our own Government direct. Public sentiment in Canada, which for years was greatly divided as to what, if anything, should be done by their Government in the way of improving their water routes, has recently become more crystalized, and the improvement and enlargement of their existing works has now come to be the established policy of the Government. The extent to, and promptness with which the Canadian improvements are pushed, will depend much on the measure of encouragement given by our people and our Government, and no time should be wasted in bringing every influence at our command to bear in favor of the speedy completion of works ample for the needs of the commerce of the lakes. Canada desires more intimate and unrestricted trade relations with this country, and her Government and people are prepared to offer to us great advantages in many respects, but especially in the matter of transit, in return for favors we may be able to secure to them by treaty stipulations. Should not the West unitedly press upon our Government speedy action in negotiating such a treaty as will secure the immediate completion of the contemplated improvements of the Welland and Saint Lawrence Canals, and their free use for our commerce? These done, and we should have advanced a long way to the final solution of our difficulties. With an easy transit for our largest lake vessels to the foot of Lake Ontario or to the ocean, our freight rates on grain (and other property in proportion) would undoubtedly be largely reduced, quite sufficient to pay for the expenditure in a very few years, even though we had to pay the cost directly ourselves, which, under such an arrangement we should not. The necessary surveys have been made, and a portion of the means already appropriated by the Dominion Government for the prosecution of this work, and it now only needs the cordial encouragement resulting from a properly-adjusted reciprocal treaty to insure to us its early completion. Projects for the improvement of other routes through Canada are suggested by friends of cheaper transportation, but it can hardly be considered wise, in our present condition of pressing necessity, to lend our aid to again divide the public sentiment of Canada on a question that for so many years was a source of bitter discussion, and which at last has concentrated to a degree that promises united action. Time may develop the necessity for other improvements, but our present purpose should be to unitedly work for the completion first of that which we have a reasonably good prospect of our ability to secure. So, too, the discussion of the subject of a Niagara Ship Canal on the American side would at this time seem inopportune. The possibility of early future action on that question by the people or Government of the United States must of necessity cause hesitation on the part of Canada, as two such works are not needed at that point; and with the hostility hitherto manifested in Congress towards the measure, and the almost certainty that any proposition that could now be introduced would be so embarrassed by connection with other schemes recently much discussed, that the friends of it, as an independent measure, would scarcely feel like supporting it. With these facts, which will hardly be questioned, there appears to be very insignificant probabilities of ultimate success.

EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO EUROPE.

Year ending June 30.	1872.	1871.
Flour to Great Britain, brls..	328,544	1,227,624
Flour to Continent	15,315	136,638
Wheat to Great Britain, bu	10,017,411	22,488,021
Wheat to Continent	3,657,327	2,430,762
Corn to Great Britain, bu	27,779,331	5,905,445
Corn to Continent	973,679	191,399
Rye to Continent, bu	756,842	......
Total to Europe, flour	[illegible]	3,653,841
Total to Europe, wheat	26,423,080	[illegible]
Total to Europe, corn	34,491,650	9,826,309
Total to Europe, rye	794,967	49,674
Cotton, value	$180,684,595	$218,327,109
Breadstuffs and provisions	144,282,933	118,226,406
Other products	224,252,180	225,965,136
Total value	549,219,718	562,518,651
Coin and bullion	79,877,534	98,441,988

PRODUCE AT CHICAGO.

	1872.	1871.
Flour manufactured, brls	186,968	327,739
Flour received, brls	1,532,014	1,412,177
Wheat received, bu	12,724,141	14,439,656
Corn received, bu	47,366,087	41,853,138
Oats received, bu	15,061,715	14,789,414
Rye received, bu	1,129,086	2,011,788
Barley received, bu	5,251,750	4,069,410
Total receipts grain and flour	88,425,812	83,518,202
Flour shipped, brls	1,361,328	1,287,574
Wheat shipped, bu	12,160,046	12,905,449
Corn shipped, bu	47,013,552	36,716,030
Oats shipped, bu	12,255,537	12,151,247
Rye shipped, bu	776,805	1,325,867
Barley shipped, bu	5,032,308	2,908,113
Total shipments, bu	83,364,224	71,800,789
Receipts—		
Beef, brls	14,512	53,289
Pork, brls	121,023	53,849
Meats, lbs	48,256,615	30,150,899
Lard, lbs	19,911,797	17,562,798
Butter, lbs	14,574,777	13,231,452
Wool, lbs	28,181,509	27,028,621
Hides, lbs	32,387,995	25,026,034
Seeds, lbs	44,755,412	20,234,146
Salt, brls	606,673	703,217
Liquors, brls	163,991	120,969
Lead, lbs	20,238,635	13,345,101
Coal, tons	1,393,024	1,081,472
Lumber, feet	1,183,659,280	1,039,328,375
Shingles, No.	610,824,420	647,595,000
Shipments—		
Beef, brls	89,911	89,452
Pork, brls	203,664	149,724
Meats, lbs	238,727,484	163,113,691
Lard, lbs	86,040,785	61,629,853
Butter, lbs	11,497,537	11,049,367
Wool, lbs	27,790,092	24,351,524
Hides, lbs	28,959,292	22,462,364
Seeds, lbs	22,358,542	14,213,989
Salt, brls	513,850	450,138
Liquors, brls	169,564	171,031
Lead, lbs	10,842,717	[illegible]
Coal, tons	177,687	96,838
Lumber, feet	417,827,375	541,222,543
Shingles, No.	436,827,975	558,895,350
Cattle received, No.	684,075	543,050
Cattle shipped, No.	510,025	401,927
Live hogs received, No.	3,252,623	2,380,083
Dressed hogs received, No.	235,905	272,466
Total hogs received, No.	3,488,528	2,652,549
Live hogs shipped, No.	1,835,594	1,162,286
Dressed hogs shipped, No.	145,701	169,473
Total hogs shipped, No.	1,981,295	1,331,759
Hogs packed	......	1,225,236
Cattle packed	......	16,080
Elevator capacity, bu.	12,800,000	......

The following statement shows the movement of flour, wheat, and corn during the year 1872:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Lake	13,302	167,388	......
I. & M. Canal	11,566	4,908	7,157,274
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,027,335	6,606,808	4,411,129
I. C. R. R.	153,484	2,955,445	8,126,959
C., R. I. & P. R. R.	94,819	1,793,450	7,627,698
C., B. & Q. R. R.	113,623	1,010,438	11,804,124
C. & A. R. R.	67,100	25,070	6,621,240
M. C. R. R.	20,750	14,556	......
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	14,177	114,418	22
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.	3,442	5,252	982
P., C. & St. L. R. R.	516	20,908	3,650
C., D. & V. R. R.	900	5,600	1,612,800
Total receipts	1,532,014	12,724,141	47,366,087
Flour manufactured in the city	186,968	......	......
In store Dec. 31, 1871	32,700	1,290,639	3,113,637
Total	1,751,682	14,014,780	50,479,724

SHIPMENTS

Shipped by lake—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
To Buffalo	140,344	5,711,143	31,989,979
To Oswego	19,828	287,292	1,058,456
To Erie	......	300,390	154,587
To Ogdensburgh	6,795	2,020	426,397
To other Am'c'n ports	55,863	209,547	2,670,001
To Montreal	627	256,814	449,585
To Kingston	......	1,483,329	2,162,477
To other Can'd'n ports	......	581,335	2,597,936
Total by lake	223,457	8,831,870	41,589,508
Illinois & Mich. Canal	1,201	206,019	......
C. & N. W. R. R.	21,262	119,675	27,928
I. C. R. R.	39,528	111,144	......
C., R. I. & P. R. R.	9,872	209,728	5,714
C., B. & Q. R. R.	7,346	80,402	......
C. & A. R. R.	14,552	157,877	......
M. C. R. R.	181,850	834,660	2,066,722
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	132,249	423,921	1,971,132
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.	472,185	544,518	1,200,150
P., C. & St. L. R. R.	236,634	580,711	150,398
C., D. & V. R. R.	21,142	35,530	2,000
Total shipments	1,361,328	12,160,046	47,013,552
In store Dec. 31, 1872	25,582	1,047,633	1,595,252
City consumption, or unaccounted for	364,772	807,001	1,870,920
Total	1,751,682	14,014,780	50,479,724

Considerable amounts of grain are received in the city by teams; this is not included in the above statement.

Included in shipments to "Other American Ports" are large amounts shipped hence to Collingwood, Port Huron, and Port Colborne, but are consigned through to Eastern points in the United States.

STATEMENT showing the quantities and value of articles of domestic produce exported from Chicago to Canada by lake during the year 1872:

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Flour, brls	627	$3,872
Wheat, bu	2,321,478	2,773,308
Corn, bu	5,209,998	2,297,980
Oats, bu	115,411	24,990
Barley, bu	2,500	500
Beef, brls	20	271
Pork, brls	12,681	137,306
Cured meats, boxes	107	3,737
Grease, lbs	4,500	450
Corn meal, brls	300	760
Corn meal, tons	40	840
Buckwheat flour, brls	5	36
Feed, bags	81	98
Feed, tons	20	490
Broom corn, bales	777	6,723
Beans, brls	62	308
Total		$5,251,539

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM CANADA.

The following statement shows the articles, and quantities of each, imported at Chicago direct from Canada during the year 1872:

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Almonds, bags	310	Lead, pig, bars	872
Bath brick, boxes	1,988	Liq'rs & hi'ws, p's	3,307
Bich'ng p'drs, c'ks	20	Lumber, feet	11,302,000
Books, cases	138	Maple sugar, brls	89
Carpets, bales	117	Marble, cases	59
Cattle hair, bales	86	Oil, brls	209
Caustic soda, d'ms	157	Pearl white, tcs	168
Cement, brls	8,617	Pickles, casks	5,466
China clay, casks	445	Plate glass, cases	448
Cutlery, cases	7	Porter & ale, pkgs	4,820
Doors, No.	55	Salt, bags	66,044
Drugs, cases	371	Salt, brls	3,442
Dry goods, cases	86	Salt, tons	3,857
Earthenware, cr's	416	Sal. soda, pkgs	22
F'cy goods, cases	275	Sheet glass, bxs	855
Fish, brls	3,325	Soap, cases	204
Floor tiles, cases	222	Soda ash, casks	269
Granite, cases	114	Steel, pkgs	1,504
Hardware, pkgs	33	Timber, round, pcs	1,102
H. goods, pkgs	184	Tin tubes, bxs	1,304
Iron, pig, tons	19,334	Tob. pipes, bxs	3,766
Iron, R. R., bars	11,191	Raisins, bxs	165
Iron girders, No.	555	Rice, bags	1,143
Iron tubes, No.	2,655	White lead, kegs	475
Lath, No.	374,000	Wine, pkgs	1,656
Lead pipe, pkgs	796	Woods, cds	677

STATEMENT showing the amount of duties collected at the Custom House at Chicago on foreign importations during the year 1872, by months:

Months.	Bonded goods. Duties.	Direct imports. Duties.
January	$44,211.73	$36,645.28
February	33,050.71	52,884.86
March	30,865.99	144,562.51
April	48,355.05	182,273.28
May	28,593.32	111,153.43
June	19,358.05	71,283.64
July	14,536.18	65,025.87
August	51,229.59	278,617.44
September	23,154.88	330,617.69
October	15,490.71	331,608.73
November	29,524.07	120,443.47
December	5,420.16	65,853.18
Total	$343,790.44	$1,770,974.33
Add bonded goods to direct importations		343,790.44
Grand total		$2,114,764.77

RAILROADS PUBLIC CORPORATIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Feb. 7, you say that "the only public safety is found in the broad principle that Government must abandon all business of a private nature." The reasons you urge for the position is, that Government is liable to be swindled, and our agents in the Legislature and Congress corrupted. Now, this appears to me to be an objection to all Government,—for no Government can exist without the use of money, and some parties must have the use and power to appropriate this money. While it may be true, as a general principle, that Government should not enter upon, and interfere in, business of a *private* nature, I do not accept your conclusion that building a railroad and running a steamboat is a *private* business. A river and a road are public highways; they are used for the public welfare. They are institutions of such general use, and of such a public nature, that they *should never be made private property*. The endeavor to make railroads private property has resulted in the most gigantic swindling and robbery ever committed. By combinations and poolings, they have prevented that competition which exists between other branches of business. The property of the country is invested in cities, towns, villages, and farms, contiguous to these railroads, upon the faith that they would be managed for the public welfare, and that freight and passenger charges would be fixed at reasonable, paying rates. It was a general belief that, when we had more railroads, competition, if nothing else, would bring freights down to a fair price. In all this we have been deceived, and we fear that men in *private* business are no more honest than men in *public* business; and as grasping after power and wealth as political agents and politicians.

Now, Mr. Editor, we deny that railroads are private corporations. We say they are public institutions, designed for the public welfare, and subject to the control of the Legislature in all their operations. The Legislature must have a controlling influence, so as to protect the people, and see that railroads are managed for the public good. Why, when private business becomes injurious, it is declared a nuisance, and abated. Now, no State or country can ever prosper when it has surrendered the internal commerce of the country to a few corporations, and these corporations are allowed to band together to fix their own tariffs, without any limitation except the ability of the people to pay.

Again, Mr. Editor, I deny your proposition *in toto*, that freights cannot be regulated by statute. There is a principle of justice and equity in all business, and this the statute can determine, and the officer enforce. There is no other power in society to do it. If railroad men have invested in public corporations, they must submit to public control. Railroads are necessary to the business, to the progressive civilization of the country; and the people propose to continue their use, and to make them still more useful than they are now. To do this, if necessary, they must be placed under different management,—under the control of the State.

The management of railroads is a part of internal commerce, which belongs entirely to the States in which they lie; and this control should never be given up to the General Government, which is just now developing its incapacity for the management of railroads, and its large capacity for bribes, railroad and steamship subsidies, and all the iniquities of Protection, by which the few are enriched at the expense of the many. Yours truly, W. M. S.

"CAPTAIN" BUTLER.

WHEATON, Ill., Feb. 11, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A few days ago the "card" of "F. R. Butler, late Commander of Company B, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry," came under my notice in your columns. Now, as I happen to have had the honor to serve as Sergeant in Company A of that regiment, and failed to recall the name of Butler as Commander of Company B, I concluded to drop a line to the Adjutant General of Massachusetts and inquire about the gentleman. I inclose the reply I received. Should you deem it worth noticing, you are at liberty to use the letter. Very truly yours,

J. L. WHEAT,
Late Captain Company E, Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1873—*Captain J. L. Wheat, Wheaton, Ill.*: SIR—In answer to your letter of the 5th inst., you are informed that the name of F. R. Butler is not found on the rolls of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry. Very respectfully,

ISAAC F. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Report of the United States Senate Committee in Regard to the Electoral Vote.

The Returns of Both Boards Declared Illegal.

Addenda by Senators Morton and Trumbull.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1873.

The following is the report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the electoral vote of Louisiana:

On the 7th of January, 1873, the Senate adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections is directed to inquire and report to the Senate whether the recent election of Electors for President and Vice-President has been conducted in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of said States, and what contests, if any, have arisen as to who were elected as Electors in either of said States, and what measures are necessary to provide for the determination of such contests and to guard against and determine like contests and the future election of Electors for President and Vice-President; that, for the purpose of speedily executing this resolution, the said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, and at their discretion to send a sub-Committee of their own members to either of said States, with authority to take testimony, and if the exigency of this service demands, the said Committee may appoint and employ suitable disinterested and unprejudiced persons, not resident in either of such States, with authority to take such testimony as may be material in determining any pending contest growing out of the election of Electors in either of said States.

In obedience to the instruction contained in the foregoing resolution, the Committee on Privileges and Elections have had under consideration so much of the resolution as relates to the election of Electors in the State of Louisiana, and beg leave to submit the following preliminary report:

The act of the Legislature of Louisiana of March, 1870, for the regulation of elections in that State provides, among other things, that the Governor shall have the power to appoint officers known as Supervisors of Registration in each parish in the State, and that these Supervisors of Registration shall have authority to appoint Commissioners of Election (who in other States are called Inspectors and Judges), under whose direction and authority the voting shall actually take place; that the Supervisors of Registration shall also control and direct the registration of the voters in each parish, fixing the places for registration and the places for voting; that after the election has taken place, the Commissioners of Election shall bring the boxes containing the votes to a certain point in the parish, where, under the supervision and direction of the Supervisor of Registration, the votes shall be counted, and when that is accomplished the Supervisor of Registration shall make out a statement of the result of the election at the various voting places in the parish, of which triplicate copies shall be made, and also triplicate copies of the tally-sheet and a statement of the vote at each poll in the parish, to be signed by the Commissioner of Election, and the Supervisor of Registration shall seal up one copy of all these papers, and inclose it to the Governor of the State by mail, then seal up another copy and send it to the Governor by the next most speedy mode of conveyance, and shall himself retain the third copy. The law then provides that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and John Lynch and T. C. Anderson, by name, shall constitute the Returning or Canvassing Board; that the Governor of the State shall, within ten days after the election, open the sealed packages from the various parishes sent to him by the Supervisors of Registration, in the presence of the other members of the Board, and the votes shall then be counted by the Board for Presidential Electors, State officers, and members of the Legislature, and the result ascertained; that one copy of the result or finding of the Board shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and another shall be published in the official journal of the State.

THE RETURNING BOARD DIFFICULTIES.

Governor Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and F. J. Herron, Acting Secretary of State, were members of this Returning Board, *ex-officio*, and a majority of members convened within ten days in the City of New Orleans to enter upon the duty of counting the votes. Messrs. Pinchback and Anderson, having been candidates for Congress, were by another provision of the law made ineligible, and were declared by resolution to be no longer members of the Board, and a controversy arose in regard to filling their places. It is not necessary to enter into the details of this controversy further than to state that Governor Warmoth attempted to control the vacancies thus created in this Board by removing F. J. Herron, Acting Secretary of State, and placing in his stead "Jack" Wharton, and, after he had done so, claimed that he and Wharton, by their votes, had elected F. H. Hatch and Durant Daponte to fill the vacancies of Pinchback and Anderson; while, on the other hand, it was claimed that Lynch and Herron (while yet acting as Secretary of State) had elected James Longstreet and Jacob Hawkins to fill these vacancies. In a proceeding commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, on the 15th of November, Judge Durell granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Wharton Board from opening the official returns and counting the votes; from acting as a Returning Board, making any returns or proclamation of any finding until the further order of the Court, which continued in force until the decision of the case on Dec. 6. The election for Presidential Electors, members of Congress, State officers, and members of the Legislature was held in Louisiana on the 4th of November, and the returns of the election in the various parishes were sent to the Governor by the Supervisors of Registration, as required by law. The Governor refused to act with the Board known as the "Lynch Board," or to open and lay before that Board the returns of the election from the various parishes, but opened them and prepared to make the count before what is known as the "Wharton Board," which was then enjoined from further proceedings by Judge Durell. The official returns, which had been sent to the Governor, were by him withheld from the Lynch Returning Board, and never at any time came into possession or under examination of the Board. The Legislature of Louisiana, at its session in the winter of 1872, passed an act abolishing the Returning or Canvassing Board, as created by the act of 1870, and authorizing the State Senate to elect a Returning Board to have the same powers as the former, and making other changes in the mode of conducting the elections; and on the 20th of November, 1872, the Governor, who had not signed this act, but kept it in his possession during the pendency of these proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States, and also proceedings of a like character commenced in the Eighth District Court of the State, signed the bill and published it as a law. On the 21st day of November, 1872, Governor Warmoth, assuming that the Lynch Board had been abolished by the act which he had signed on the 20th of November, and claiming the authority to appoint a Returning Board, under the clause of the Constitution which gave him power to fill vacancies, proceeded to appoint De Ferret and others as a Returning Board, and placed in their hands the official returns of the election to be by them counted, to ascertain and declare who were elected State officers and members of the Legislature. Before the official returns were thus placed in the hands of that Board, they had been opened by the Governor, and examined by a Deputy Secretary of State named Woodward, acting under Jack Wharton, who at that time assumed to be Secretary of State under the appointment of Governor Warmoth, when he removed F. J. Herron, as before stated, and by O. A. Bragdon, the Governor's Private Secretary, who had been elected Assistant Secretary of the Wharton Board. Messrs. Woodward and Bragdon, according to the testimony, looked over the returns to ascertain who had been elected Electors for President and Vice President, and made a statement to the Governor of the result of their examination; and the Governor, on the morning of the 4th of December, the day fixed by the act of Congress when the Electors in the several States shall meet and cast their votes, issued a paper in which he declared that T. C. Manning, C. A. Weed, A. S. Herron, H. J. Campbell, L. Bush, A. Thomas, A. H. Leonard, and L. V. Reeves had been elected Electors, and placed a copy of the said paper in the possession of each of said persons, and afterward on the same day they assembled in the City of New Orleans, and as Electors voted for President and Vice President.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE NOT EXAMINED BY COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

It clearly appears from the testimony that the official returns of the State were never examined and counted for Presidential Electors by any persons except Messrs. Woodward and Bragdon, and, up to this time, never have been examined and counted by the Lynch Board, or any person having any authority whatever to make such an examination and count. While we have no doubt that the returns sent to Governor Warmoth from various parishes by the Supervisors of Registration will, upon their face, show that the aforesaid persons named as Electors, and whom we shall designate as the Greeley Electors, received a majority of the votes, that fact has never been ascertained by any competent authority, and the claim of Governor Warmoth depended entirely upon the unauthorized statements of Messrs. Woodward and Bragden, who, at the time, had no right to look into the returns at all. In this matter there is no pretence that the law was complied with, and the Lynch Board were never, at any time, permitted to see them. The third section of the act of Congress of 1792, declares what shall be the official evidence of the election of Electors, and provides that the Executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of the Electors of such State to be made and certified, to be delivered to the Electors on or before the first Wednesday in December, and said Electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the lists of their votes. The certificate of the Secretary of State is not required, and the certificate of the Governor, as provided for in this section, seems to be the only evidence contemplated by the law of the election of Electors and their right to cast the Electoral vote of the State. If Congress chooses to go behind the Governor's certificate, and inquire who had been chosen as Electors, it is not violating any principle of the right of the States to prescribe what shall be the evidence of the election of Electors, but is simply going behind the evidence, as prescribed by an act of Congress; and thus going behind the certificate of the Governor, we find that the official returns of the election of Electors from the various parishes of Louisiana had never been counted by anybody having authority to count them.

Some two or three days preceding the 4th of December, the Lynch Board officially declared that M. F. Bonzano, J. Lanabere, C. H. Halstead, L. C. Rondanez, A. R. Johnson, Milton Morris, J. Taylor, and John Ray, whom we shall designate as the Grant Electors, had received a majority of all the votes in the State for Electors of President and Vice President, and Secretary of State *de jure*, Mr. Bovee, not then in possession of the office of Secretary of State or the State seal, but who had been decided by the Supreme Court of the State, a few days before, to be the lawful Secretary, made a certificate of election to the persons so declared chosen as Electors, and on the 4th of December they met and cast their votes for President and Vice President, according to the requirements of the act of Congress. They did not on that day, however, seal up their vote, but kept it open for several days, until Mr. Bovee, the Secretary of State, got possession of the State seal so as to attach it to their certificates of election. The Secretary of State had no right under the law to make any certificate on the subject, unless for the information of the Governor, and his certificate constitutes no legal evidence of the election of the persons therein named. The Lynch Board, in making the count and declaration as to the election of Electors, did so without having before them any of the official returns of the election as made out by the officers of the election under the laws of the State, and had no legal evidence before them at all upon which they could count the votes; but their count was made upon documents, affidavits, and statements *ex parte* in their character, having no legal validity, and which could not in the nature of things form the basis of an accurate and trustworthy declaration of the result or the election.

THE CHARACTER OF THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE LYNCH BOARD.

On the 15th of November, after the Lynch Board had been organized by the election of Longstreet and Hawkins to fill the vacancies of Pinchback and Anderson, Longstreet, on behalf of said Board, and designating himself as Deputy Supervisor, demanded of Governor Warmoth that he should bring the official returns of the election before said Board to be counted. This demand Governor Warmoth declined to comply with in the following:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5, 1872.

SIR: In reply to your letter, just received, informing me that you have received instructions to see that election statements of the election of Nov. 4, in this State, are properly and promptly placed in the possession of Special Deputy Marshal W. F. Low, in order that he may deliver the same to Mr. John Lynch, President of the Board, I have to say that I do not recognize your authority as Deputy Supervisor to make such demand; nor have I any knowledge of the existence of such body as that presided over by Mr. John Lynch. The election returns received by me as President of the State Board of Canvassers are and will remain in the possession of myself, as President of the State Board of Canvassers, in accordance with the law of the State, and I alone am authorized to hold and open them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

General John Longstreet, Deputy United States Supervisor.

It is claimed on behalf of this Board that, by the demand upon Governor Warmoth that he should produce before them the official returns of the election, and his refusal to do so, a foundation was laid for the introduction of secondary evidence, to prove the contents and character of said official returns, upon which secondary evidence the Court might be made. Without entering into the discussion of the legal question whether a sufficient foundation had thus been laid for the introduction of secondary evidence as to the character of the returns, it is sufficient to say that if such foundation had been laid it could only justify the introduction of secondary evidence to prove the actual character and contents of the returns; and the testimony before the Committee shows the evidence which the Lynch Returning Board had before them went to contradict the face of the returns, to show fraud, and what the vote should have been; and that in making their count the Board did not rely so much upon the evidence as to what the official returns showed, but upon the evidence which in many cases contradicted and denied their correctness. Among other evidences, the Lynch Board counted some 5,000 affidavits as votes for Presidential Electors, State officers, and members of the Legislature. These affidavits purported to have been made by persons, mostly persons of color, who had been denied the right of registration, and whose votes had been refused at the polls. In many of them it was stated these rights had been denied them because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and many of them contained no such statements. It was urged these affidavits might be counted as votes under the provisions of the act of Congress of 1870, to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. A brief examination of that act will show this claim is unfounded. By the third Section of that act it is provided that where a person has offered to register or to perform any act required by law preliminary to voting, from the performance of which he has been wrongfully hindered by any officer or person in authority, the offer to register or to perform the preliminary act shall be taken as a performance, and upon proof thereof such person shall have a right to vote just as if such preliminary act had been performed. But there is no provision in the law that if any person has been refused the right to vote, and has performed such preliminary act, or offered to perform the same, as provided in the third section, his offer to vote shall be taken and counted as a vote. In the 23d section of the act it is provided that if any person has been defeated in obtaining an office by reason of such denial to any person or persons of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such persons may bring a suit in the Courts of the United States to recover the office. But the section expressly provides that its benefits shall not extend to candidates for the State Legislature, for Congress, or for Electors for President or Vice President. The section clearly contemplates a suit in Court, to which the person who it is claimed has been fraudulently elected shall be made a party, and that upon legal proof that the plaintiff had been deprived of his election by the exclusion of persons from voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, he shall be entitled to recover the office. The statute of Louisiana authorizes the Supervisors of Registration in the parishes, or the Commissioners of Election, to make affidavit in regard to any violence, tumult, fraud, or bribery by which a fair election has been prevented, which shall be forwarded to the Returning Board along with the returns, and upon which the Returning Board may reject the vote of a poll in making a count; and if the evidence of the officers of the election is not sufficient to satisfy the minds of the Returning Board in regard to the matters charged, they are authorized to send for persons and papers and take further testimony upon the matter; but they have no authority to make such investigation unless the foundation is first laid by the sworn testimony of the officers of the election as before mentioned.

THE WARMOTH PARTY CHARGED WITH ALL MANNER OF FRAUD.

The Lynch Board, in making their count, without having the sworn statements of the officers of election to give them jurisdiction to investigate, received affidavits of the statements of Supervisors of Election appointed under the act of Congress, letters and verbal statements, upon which they assumed the authority in various cases to reject the entire votes of parishes, and in many instances to throw out the vote of particular polls and wards, and in others to estimate and fix the vote at about what they supposed it might be from their knowledge of the political status of the parish or locality. The evidence submitted to the Board, and which has been described to the Committee, undoubtedly produces the convictions in their minds the election had been an organized fraud. Governor Warmoth, under the act of 1870, had the whole machinery of the election in his own hands. He had the appointment of the Supervisors of Registration in the different parishes, and the appointment of Commissioners of Election, and those officers, with but few exceptions, were appointed from the ranks of those who were opposed to the Republican party, and we think, from the informal evidence before the Returning Board, and from what this Committee has learned in the course of this investigation, there is little doubt that those advantages were used to the utmost, and every means resorted to in order to secure the triumph of the party with which Warmoth was acting. Great difficulties were thrown in the way of registration; Republicans in many parishes were put to great inconvenience to find the Registrar, and in many instances were unable to do so; places of registering and of voting in many parishes were fixed at points remote from the centres of population, often without notice of the place being given. False registration papers, double voting, stuffing ballot-boxes, and other frauds and irregularities, were charged in a majority of the parishes, and there is not much room to doubt that the Lynch Returning Board were of the opinion that, upon a fair election, the Republican party would have carried the State, and has been cheated and hindered in every way possible by the power that controlled the machinery of the election. But, notwithstanding all this, the Lynch Returning Board, with the sort of evidence which was before them, had no power under the law of the State to investigate these charges of fraud and injury, or to act upon their convictions of the wrongs that had been suffered. The election of the Greeley Electors was certified to by the Governor of the State, but the official returns of the election have not been counted by the Returning Board created by the laws of Louisiana for that purpose; and the persons who in fact made the examination and count had no legal authority to do so. The election of the Grant Electors is certified by the Lynch Returning Board, but the Board did not have the official returns before them, and their election is not certified by the Governor of the State, as required by the act of Congress.

The Committee are of the opinion that neither the Senate of the United States nor both Houses jointly, have the power under the Constitution to canvass the returns of an election and count the votes to determine who have been elected Presidential Electors; but that the mode and manner of choosing Electors are left exclusively to the States, and if, by the law of the States, they are to be elected by the people, the method of counting the vote and of ascertaining the result can only be regulated by the law of the State. Whether it is consistent for the two Houses, under the 22d Joint Rule in regard to the constitutionality of which the Committee give no opinion, to go behind the certificate of the Governor of the State to inquire whether the votes for election have ever been counted by the legal Returning Board created by the law of the State; or, whether, in making such count, the Board had before them the official returns, the Committee offer no suggestions, but present only a statement of the facts as they understood them. As to the other questions upon which the Committee are instructed to report, touching the existence of a legal State Government in Louisiana and admission of a Senator from that State, they are not now prepared to report.

ADDENDUM BY SENATOR MORTON.

A majority of the Committee were of the opinion that no reference should be made in the report to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana as to which was the legal Returning Board, upon the ground that the decision was made subsequent to the 4th of December, when the Electors were to cast their votes for President and Vice President. But it seems to me the history of the whole matter would not be complete, and the Senate not be placed in possession of all the material facts, without a statement of the character of that decision, and that the fact that it was made after the casting of the vote by the Electors, would furnish no sufficient reason why it should not be referred to in the report. Decisions of Courts of last resort are made at the close of causes, and not at the beginning, and are held to relate back and establish the rights of the parties throughout the whole controversy. On the 14th day of November, 1872, a proceeding was commenced in the Eighth District Court of Louisiana, by the Attorney General, on the information of the Returning Officers of Elections, to enjoin what was called the Wharton Board from canvassing the official returns and making any finding thereon; and requiring the returns to be placed in the hands of the Lynch Board; and to this suit Governor Warmoth, Hatch, Da Ponte, and Wharton were made parties. This case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and by that Court decided on the — day of January, 1873. The Court held the Board consisting of Messrs. Lynch, Longstreet, and Hawkins, together with Governor Warmoth and Mr. Bovee, who was the Secretary of State who had been suspended by Governor Warmoth when he first appointed Herron, and who had been restored by a decision of the Supreme Court, constituted the legal Returning Board; and that Da Ponte, Wharton, and Hatch had no authority whatever.

O. P. MORTON.

ADDENDUM BY SENATOR TRUMBULL.

My understanding of the evidence is that Governor Warmoth some months before the election had removed Bovee from the office of Secretary of State, and had appointed Herron in his place; that on the morning of the 14th of November he removed Herron as a defaulter, and in his place appointed Wharton, who qualified and took possession of the office of Secretary of State prior to noon, the hour to which the Returning Board stood adjourned from a preliminary meeting held the day previous; that after the meeting of the Board of the 14th, and the vacancies in it having been filled by Warmoth and Wharton, by the appointment of Hatch and Da Ponte, Bragdon was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Board. Governor Warmoth opened the official returns in their presence, and the Assistant Secretary commenced their tabulation; but before completing it the Wharton Board was enjoined from further proceeding by the United States District Judge Durell. Bragdon, who was appointed Secretary of the Governor as well as of Wharton's Board, and in whose possession the returns remained, assisted by Woodward, who was then Assistant Secretary of State under Wharton, as he had previously been under Herron, continued the tabulation of returns for Electors until it was completed. Governor Warmoth gave a statement of the result to the Electors who were elected according to the official returns. I also dissent from the following passage in the foregoing report, to-wit:

The evidence submitted to the Lynch Board, and which has been described to the Committee, undoubtedly produced the conviction in their minds that the election has been an organized fraud. There is not much room to doubt that the Lynch Returning Board were of the opinion that upon a fair election the Republican party would have carried the State, and had been checked and hindered in every way possible by the power that controlled the machinery of the election.

The fact that the Lynch Board undertook to count in the Republican candidates as elected, without the semblance of an official return before them, and, in some instances, upon spurious, forged, and false affidavits, as the evidence before the Committee shows, affords no evidence to my mind that they supposed a fair election had not been held.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

The Rebuilding of Boston.

Boston Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.

The rebuilding of the city is greatly delayed from two causes. First, the endeavors of the Street Commissioners to improve the general plan of the burnt district are on every side met with objections from conservative owners unwilling to sacrifice private ends to public good. The old boundary lines of estates that have been held in families for generations, have become, to a certain extent, too sacred to allow of alteration. There is a settled dislike to change among the larger part of our people which does not readily yield to suggestions for improvements. This, of course, prevents the issuing of permits to build, as none will be granted while the street lines are unsettled. Then the Building act, passed in the hurry of the extra session of the Legislature, limits the height of buildings to sixty feet, from the line of the eaves to the sidewalk, and practical builders find it difficult to plan well-proportioned four-story buildings and get light into the basements within that limit. The Building act allows buildings to be carried above the sixty foot line provided all above such a limit be of fire-proof materials, but as the Mansard roof is in disfavor, the law practically places sixty feet as the outside limit for the height of the new buildings. These two matters are making serious trouble for real estate owners and builders, as materials are advancing daily, and as plans and specifications cannot be completed, all contracting is blocked. The delay is possibly unavoidable, yet those interested feel that a man that knew how to do it would straighten out the muddle in a short time.

Lucius Barbour, 67 years old, a wealthy retired merchant; Haines L. Porter, 74 years old, Treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and Rev. Ezekiel Williams, 72 years old, died at Hartford, Ct., Monday. They were all three well known citizens. They were all members of the same church, and all died within the same hour.

HORACE GREELEY'S WILL.

The Westchester Surrogate Pronounces Mr. Greeley to Have Been Insane.

The Will of 1872 Thrown Out, and the Will of 1871 Admitted to Probate.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 11.

The long-contested Greeley will case has at last been disposed of in what may be called an unexpected, if not a very summary, fashion. Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, yesterday, in the Court House at White Plains, gave his written report to the reporters to be copied, and it is given below *verbatim*. It reads very like an essay on the law of Surrogate, and the Surrogate takes it upon himself to pronounce Horace Greeley to have been insane and totally unfit to make a will. The will of 1871 is admitted to probate, and gives $10,000 to the Children's Aid Society, $2,000 to a lady in Mr. Greeley's family, and a farm in Pennsylvania to William Barnes Greeley, a brother of deceased, besides some miscellaneous legacies. The rest of the property is divided equally between Ida and Gabrielle Greeley. The vanity of human greatness and publicity could have no better proof than the fact that there was not a single soul in the Court, yesterday, to hear the opinion of the Surrogate read excepting the two reporters and the County Clerk, and so the reading was dispensed with.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—SURROGATE'S COURT.—In the matter of proving the last will and testament of Horace Greeley, deceased. Robert S. Hart for Ida L. Greeley, proponent of the will of Nov. 9, 1872. George P. Nelson and Joseph H. Choate as counsel for guardian *ad lit.* of Gabrielle M. Greeley, infant heir-at-law and next of kin. Isaiah J. Williams for contestant and proponent of the will of Jan. 9, 1872.

On the alleged will of 1872 being presented for probate, Messrs. Samuel Sinclair, Charles Storrs, and Richard H. Manning, being the executors named in an earlier alleged will of the decedent, bearing date Jan. 9, 1871, appeared and propounded the latter will, and claimed that the will of 1872

WAS VOID FOR LACK OF TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.

The cases thus became consolidated, and the question to be determined was, which was the last will and testament. The proponent of the last will and testament of 1872 caused the subscribing witnesses to that will to be examined in open court as a *primâ facie* case for its establishment. The contestants then proceeded with evidence tending to show that the decedent was not, at the time of its execution,

CAPABLE OF MAKING A WILL,

by reason of unsoundness of mind.

At an early stage in the progress of the case, and after releases had been executed by all of the legatees and devisees named in the will of 1871, save the children of the deceased and the Children's Aid Society, and after Miss Greeley had executed and delivered to her younger sister a conveyance of one equal half part of all the property claimed to have been disposed of by the will of 1872, the counsel of Miss Greeley and those of her sister objected that the contestants of the latter will had no longer any standing in Court and no right to contest the same. In this I think they were wrong. Our statutes (3, R. S., 5th Ed.), 1846, provides that the executor, devisee or legatee named in any last will, or any person in the estate, may have the will proved. Any interest, however slight and queer it seems, the bare possibility of an interest is, sufficient to entitle the party to oppose a testamentary paper. (Williams *on* Executors, 264; Dayton's Surrogate, 158 and 159.) The executors named in the will of 1871

HAVE CLEARLY BY STATUTE AN EXPRESS RIGHT

to have that will proved if they can establish the fact that it is the last will, and they may rightfully contend against the validity of any alleged subsequent will as an obstacle in the way of establishing the will under which they claim. Their interest in this regard is very apparent, for if they can succeed in establishing this will the title to the moveable goods of the testator, though in ever so many different and distinct places, rests in him in possession, and did indeed so rest presently upon the testator's death. (Williams on Executors, 851.) The probate for letters testamentary is merely operative as the authenticated evidence, and not at all as the foundation of the testator's title, for he derives all his interest from the will itself, and the property of the deceased in him from the moment of the testator's death. (Dayton's Surrogate, 213, citing Williams on Executors, 225.) If, however, the will of 1872 should be established as the valid last will, then the title would be elsewhere. Thus the proponent and contestants are trying their alleged titles. Besides,

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

named in the will of 1871, had not released or abandoned its legacy, and had a right to expect the executors to look after its interests. At the close of the contest, and before exhausting the evidence on the part of the contestants for alleged reasons, immaterial to the decision of the case, the counsel for proponent stated that under written instructions from his client and sanctioned by her sister, any further effort to establish the will of 1872 was abandoned—that they withdrew from the controversy; and he tendered a willingness that the will of 1871 should be admitted to probate. The counsel for the guardian *ad litem* did not dissent from this suggestion. Thereupon the executors produced the usual formal proof of the execution of the will of 1871 and applied for letters testamentary thereon. It seemed to be considered by some of the counsel that thus the will of 1871 and the testimony and all proceedings relating to the will of 1872, and especially the testimony taken by any Surrogate in relation to the proof of any will shall be reduced to writing, and shall be entered by him in a proper book, to be provided and preserved as a part of the books of his office.—(Ib. 167, § 75.) The Surrogate shall enter in his minutes the decision which he may make concerning the sufficiency of the proof or validity of any will which may be adduced for probate, and, if he find against it, shall state the ground upon which the decision is made, &c.—(Ib. 150, § 69.) The Surrogate of each county shall provide and keep a book in which shall be entered all minutes of proceedings, &c.—(Ib. 365, § 19, pl. 4.)

It will be seen that the language of these provisions is imperative, and that the

SURROGATE HAS NO DISCRETION OR THE SUBJECT.

The testimony and proceedings cannot, therefore, be withdrawn, but must remain, as part of the records and files of his office, and a decree be made. It would, however, be competent for all parties, being adults, in such a case, at any time of the proceedings, to enter into a stipulation, to be entered on the minutes, to authorize the Court to make a decree in pursuance of the terms of the stipulation. But here this difficulty in regard to any such adjustment is encountered; an infant is a party to these proceedings, and neither his guardian *ad litem* or his counsel make any admissions affecting unfavorably the interests of the infant. This is a well-established rule.—(James v. James, Paige, 115; Buckley v. Van Rhyn, &c., 336; Stephenson v. Stephenson, 5 th., 853 n.; and in the case of Moses v. Moore, 4 Sandford, ch. 37, the Vice Chancellor ordered the testimony of an infant taken in the case under the objection of his guardian *ad litem* to be stricken out.) Perhaps no furthest the Courts have gone in sanctioning the act of the guardian *ad litem* in declining a contest in relation to the infant's rights, is the case of Leavy v. Levy, 3 Mad. Rep., 345; but that case clearly has no application here. All these cases, as well as all elementary works on the subject, indicate

THE TENDER SOLICITUDE

with which all the Courts guard and protect the rights of those whom the law considers as incapable of managing their own affairs. The counsel, if counsel it may be considered, of the counsel for the proponent appearing for both children to sustain the will of 1871 to be admitted to probate and the testamonut to an admission that the will dated in 1872 and propounded as the last will and testament of the decedent, purporting to give a larger interest in his estate to his children than the will of 1871, is not in fact the last will, and ought to be refused probate. Thus it was impracticable, as I have endeavored to show, to withdraw the proceedings relating to the will of 1872, and equally impossible to accept or consider any such action that may have been made by or on behalf of the infant. It would seem to remain my duty to consider, however reluctantly, the case upon its merits, and to decide upon the testimony which shall be admitted and which rejected. In doing so, this embarrassing fact is considered at the outset, that the testimony on either side is incomplete and fragmentary

IN SO FAR AS THE WILL OF 1872

is concerned. In the midst of the evidence on the part of the contestants, counsel for proponent and for the infant announced their withdrawal from the contest, pursuant to the request of those whom they represented, and proponent's counsel signified his willingness to allow the will of 1871 to be admitted to probate. To this course no objection seemed to be made. The counsel for contestants appears, therefore, to have assumed that no further testimony was necessary on his side, and the matter was in this somewhat anomalous condition, and without argument by the learned counsel, left to the Court to determine. In every case a testator is presumed to be sane. To this presumption is usually superadded the testimony of subscribing witnesses, generally non-experts, to the effect that they considered the testator to be of sound and disposing mind and memory. Here the subscribing witnesses testified to a compliance with the usual formalities by a person whom they considered

OF SOUND AND DISPOSING MIND

and memory. Thereupon, and without any regard to any facts and circumstances occurring at any other time or place than the scene of the execution, the proponent was held to have made out a *primâ facie* case, and the burden of proof was thrown upon the contestants to establish the fact, if they could, that some or more of these formalities had not been complied with, or that the testator was incapable of making a will by reason of unsoundness of mind. They sought to assail its validity on the latter ground. It is perhaps unnecessary to detail with any degree of minuteness the testimony which the contestants adduced with

A VIEW TO ESTABLISHING INSANITY.

Suffice it to say that the intimate associates of the decedent observed, at least as early as the 1st of November, 1872, in his sole appearance, and conversation, indications of aberration of mind which gave them much concern; that this condition continued down to the 9th day of November, the day of the date of the will in controversy, on which day his conduct and language were of so marked and unusual a character as to leave no doubt of his insanity. The painful history from this period down to about the 20th of November, when he was removed by his friends to the private asylum of Dr. Choate, in Pleasantville, is furnished by the testimony, and there it ceases. From that date to a few hours previously to his death, on the 29th of November, we have no direct evidence as to his bodily or mental condition. Upon this evidence, in connection with the peculiar provisions of the will in the light of the facts as alleged, that Gabrielle was, if anything, his favorite, and the contrast between it and other wills therefore made by him, and the further fact that in it he nominates no executor, when in 1871 he had urged upon his friend A. J. Johnson as the chief reason why he should make a will that he could thus appoint his own executor, would seem to be the grounds upon which the contestant's counsel relies

AS ESTABLISHING TESTAMENTARY INCAPACITY,

and so far as overcoming the testimony of the subscribing witness as to again make out a *primâ facie* case for its establishment. The contestants then proceeded with evidence tending to show that the decedent was not, at the time of its execution,

CAPABLE OF MAKING A WILL,

by reason of unsoundness of mind.

At an early stage in the progress of the case, and after releases had been executed by all of the legatees and devisees named in the will of 1871, save the children of the deceased and the Children's Aid Society, and after Miss Greeley had executed and delivered to her younger sister a conveyance of one equal half part of all the property claimed to have been disposed of by the will of 1872, the counsel of Miss Greeley and those of her sister objected that the contestants of the latter will had no longer any standing in Court and no right to contest the same. In this I think they were wrong. Our statutes (3, R. S., 5th Ed.), 1846, provides that the executor, devisee or legatee named in any last will, or any person in the estate, may have the will proved. Any interest, however slight and queer it seems, the bare possibility of an interest is, sufficient to entitle the party to oppose a testamentary paper. (Williams *on* Executors, 264; Dayton's Surrogate, 158 and 159.) The executors named in the will of 1871

HAVE CLEARLY BY STATUTE AN EXPRESS RIGHT

to have that will proved if they can establish the fact that it is the last will, and they may rightfully contend against the validity of any alleged subsequent will as an obstacle in the way of establishing the will under which they claim. Their interest in this regard is very apparent, for if they can succeed in establishing this will the title to the moveable goods of the testator, though in ever so many different and distinct places, rests in him in possession, and did indeed so rest presently upon the testator's death. (Williams on Executors, 851.) The probate for letters testamentary is merely operative as the authenticated evidence, and not at all as the foundation of the testator's title, for he derives all his interest from the will itself, and the property of the deceased in him from the moment of the testator's death. (Dayton's Surrogate, 213, citing Williams on Executors, 225.) If, however, the will of 1872 should be established as the valid last will, then the title would be elsewhere. Thus the proponent and contestants are trying their alleged titles. Besides,

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

named in the will of 1871, had not released or abandoned its legacy, and had a right to expect the executors to look after its interests. At the close of the contest, and before exhausting the evidence on the part of the contestants for alleged reasons, immaterial to the decision of the case, the counsel for proponent stated that under written instructions from his client and sanctioned by her sister, any further effort to establish the will of 1872 was abandoned—that they withdrew from the controversy; and he tendered a willingness that the will of 1871 should be admitted to probate. The counsel for the guardian *ad litem* did not dissent from this suggestion. Thereupon the executors produced the usual formal proof of the execution of the will of 1871 and applied for letters testamentary thereon. It seemed to be considered by some of the counsel that thus the will of 1871 and the testimony and all proceedings relating to the will of 1872, and especially the testimony taken by any Surrogate in relation to the proof of any will shall be reduced to writing.—(Ib. 167, § 56.) The testimony taken by any Surrogate in relation to the proof of any will shall be reduced to writing, and shall be entered by him in a proper book, to be provided and preserved as a part of the books of his office.—(Ib. 167, § 75.) The Surrogate shall enter in his minutes the decision which he may make concerning the sufficiency of the proof or validity of any will which may be adduced for probate, and, if he find against it, shall state the ground upon which the decision is made, &c.—(Ib. 150, § 69.) The Surrogate of each county shall provide and keep a book in which shall be entered all minutes of proceedings, &c.—(Ib. 365, § 19, pl. 4.)

It will be seen that the language of these provisions is imperative, and that the

SURROGATE HAS NO DISCRETION OR THE SUBJECT.

The testimony and proceedings cannot, therefore, be withdrawn, but must remain, as part of the records and files of his office, and a decree be made. It would, however, be competent for all parties, being adults, in such a case, at any time of the proceedings, to enter into a stipulation, to be entered on the minutes, to authorize the Court to make a decree in pursuance of the terms of the stipulation. But here this difficulty in regard to any such adjustment is encountered; an infant is a party to these proceedings, and neither his guardian *ad litem* or his counsel make any admissions affecting unfavorably the interests of the infant. This is a well-established rule.—(James v. James, Paige, 115; Buckley v. Van Rhyn, &c., 336; Stephenson v. Stephenson, 5 th., 853 n.; and in the case of Moses v. Moore, 4 Sandford, ch. 37, the Vice Chancellor ordered the testimony of an infant taken in the case under the objection of his guardian *ad litem* to be stricken out.) Perhaps no furthest the Courts have gone in sanctioning the act of the guardian *ad litem* in declining a contest in relation to the infant's rights, is the case of Leavy v. Levy, 3 Mad. Rep., 345; but that case clearly has no application here. All these cases, as well as all elementary works on the subject, indicate

THE TENDER SOLICITUDE

with which all the Courts guard and protect the rights of those whom the law considers as incapable of managing their own affairs. The counsel, if counsel it may be considered, of the counsel for the proponent appearing for both children to sustain the will of 1871 to be admitted to probate and the testamonut to an admission that the will dated in 1872 and propounded as the last will and testament of the decedent, purporting to give a larger interest in his estate to his children than the will of 1871, is not in fact the last will, and ought to be refused probate. Thus it was impracticable, as I have endeavored to show, to withdraw the proceedings relating to the will of 1872, and equally impossible to accept or consider any such action that may have been made by or on behalf of the infant. It would seem to remain my duty to consider, however reluctantly, the case upon its merits, and to decide upon the testimony which shall be admitted and which rejected. In doing so, this embarrassing fact is considered at the outset, that the testimony on either side is incomplete and fragmentary

IN SO FAR AS THE WILL OF 1872

is concerned. In the midst of the evidence on

WAS AN INTERMISSION AT THE TIME

of the act; but the order of the proof and presumption is thereby inverted, for where insanity is established, then the party who would take advantage of the act, and during an interval of reason, must prove such act to have been so done. (Cartwright *vs.* Cartwright, 1 Phillim, 90 P.) In this instance we have the general insanity of the decedent established, and no sufficient proof that at the time of the *factum* there was an interval of reason. Applying the above principles to this state of facts, it follows that the will of 1872 must be refused probate. The will of 1871 having been duly proven, must therefore be admitted as the last will and testament of Horace Greeley.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The Hon. William Parsons, M. P., of Great Britain, will lecture in Lyons Hall, under the auspices of the Pioneer Fire Company, on Saturday evening. The lecture of Mr. Parsons on "Michael Angelo" has been pronounced by those who heard it as the finest lecture of the season, and selfish considerations ought to bring a crowded house to bear him on "George Stephenson."

Mrs. Livermore will inform the people of Evanston and vicinity, who will take trouble to go to the Methodist church this evening, what she knows about "Our Girls." The Ladies' College auspiciates the affair.

The missionary meeting at the chapel of the Garrett Biblical Institute, last evening, was well attended. Dr. M. C. Briggs made a very fervent address. He was followed by Andrew J. Scott, W. K. Beans, and E. McClish, all of whom seemed to have the missionary spirit.

The monthly sociable of the Presbyterian Church will be held this evening in the church parlors. Strangers are especially invited to attend.

The Mendelssohn Club are to give another of their grand concerts on the evening of the 6th prox. Professor Butterfield has the matter in charge.

A singular accident occurred to the incoming Kenosha train on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad yesterday. About midway between Winnetka and Evanston the wheels of the locomotive tender spread apart so that they would not fit the gauge of the track. The express from Milwaukee came to their rescue, and brought both trains into the city, reaching here about two hours behind time.

DR. WILMOT AND McNULTY.

CHILLICOTHE, Ill., Feb. 11, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of Saturday, the 8th inst., which is wholly untrue, and does me injustice. The statement referred to is the following:

> Dr. Wilmot had an interview with McNulty at half past 10 o'clock, and was told that he had sworn falsely on the trial. Wilmot denied it and was called a d—d liar. He was apparently satisfied with that remark, and, McNulty refusing to forgive him, he left.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is not a word of truth in that statement, as I was not in Peoria on the day of execution, and have not seen McNulty since the day of his trial.

Please make the correction in your next issue and oblige, Yours, A. WILMOT.

P. S.—Since the *post mortem* and inquest, I have had no doubt of McNulty's guilt.

A. WILMOT.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Address of the Hon. Joseph Medill at Springfield, Ill.

Wednesday evening, the Hon. Joseph Medill delivered an address on the subject of Minority Representation, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Springfield, the address being, in part, a reply to the late speech of Senator Canfield in support of his proposed amendment to the Constitution striking out the minority representation clause.

Mr. Medill, after having been introduced to the large audience of members and citizens by the Hon. S. M. Cullom, Speaker of the House, as the person who knew more of the subject in question than any other man in Illinois, addressed them as follows:

The public press has notified the people that a movement has been inaugurated in the Senate to abolish the constitutional provision securing proportional representation to the people.

IT SHOULD NOT START IN THE SENATE.

Why has this movement its inception in the Senate? That body is elected upon the single district plan, in which the plurality rules. If Senators are satisfied with the system under which they are elected, why are they not content therewith? It is hardly respectful to the House for the Senate to take the initiative in this matter, to meddle with the composition of the other branch, and to attempt to break up its constituencies. The members of the House have a right to feel that it is a gratuitous interference, for a movement of this kind should commence in the House itself, whose members are manifestly the best judges of the workings of the new system.

THE HOUSE HAS THE LARGEST CONSTITUENCY.

The members of the House hold their seats by the votes of 407,582 constituents. The members of the Senate hold their seats by the votes of only 247,573 constituents. There are only 19,000 voters who exercised the franchise at the last election, unrepresented in the House by members of their own free choice, whereasthere are 184,732 voters unrepresented on the floor of the Senate. The House, therefore, has 160,000 more constituents behind them than the Senate. In three Senatorial Districts the members were elected only by pluralities, a majority of the people having voted against them. Which, then, is the most democratic body, that which represents a part, or that which represents the whole? And would it be in the direction of democracy or republican government to reduce the House to the limited representation of the Senate? Do Senators ask for this change upon the ground that the House is an inferior body in political, moral, mental, educational, or legal qualifications? Do they ask it upon the ground that the previous House consisted of a superior body of men to the present one, and in such marked degree as to require a constitutional amendment? Are the Senators, as a body, so vastly superior to those of the House in all qualifications that make up a good legislator that it is dangerous to longer let members sit in the latter upon the totality system of representation? The members of the House would, perhaps, resent an imputation of this kind if avowed on the floor of the Senate. They would be hardly likely to confess to this disgraceful inferiority of ability, honesty, and fidelity to duty, and it would be difficult for the Senate to prove it.

The proposition to abolish it is equivalent to an attempt to exclude from seats in the House of Representatives 51 members, who were sent there by the votes of 180,000 citizens, and distribute them among 240,000 voters who have sent 102 members to the House. The majority party on the floor of the House have one representative for every 2,400 votes that they cast, while the minority have only one representative for every 3,400 votes they cast. The proposition, then, is to take from those constituencies consisting of 3,400 the privilege of electing a representative, and give it to those constituencies of only 2,400 persons, and who are represented now, which would be an outrage upon free government and equal rights in every aspect in which it is viewed.

WHO ASKS ITS REPEAL?

Have the masses of the people petitioned the General Assembly or either branch for a return to the old system of disfranchising the minority of the voters? How many thousands of petitions have been sent to the Senate, demanding the abolition of the free vote and proportional representation? I have heard of none. No member of either House has stated that his constituents have asked for this change. Was a return to the old system an issue of the late political campaign? Was a majority of either branch of the Legislature elected upon that issue? What County or District Conventions resolved in favor of a return to that abandoned system? Did the State Conventions of either of the great parties? Did the primary caucuses? Have the people, in any capacity, asked for it? No; no such demand has been made.

THE COURT HOUSE POLITICIANS.

This movement in the Senate to change the organic law has been initiated by a member of one branch, unasked, unadvised, and unrequested by the people. Provisions of Constitutions should not be changed for light reasons, nor unless there is a demand from the people themselves. What is at the bottom of this conspiracy against popular rights? Who are the uneasy spirits dissatisfied with the free vote and totality representation? Trace back the movement to its cause, to the spring of action that produces it, and it will be found to have its source among the class known as County Court House politicians, and not among the masses of the people. This class of men are jealous of every system which reduces their political influence over the people. They desire and seek absolute control, a monopoly of power, and are bitterly opposed to any division of that power with their political opponents.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

The new system should have a fair trial. No man is qualified to pronounce it a failure until after that fair trial. Let it stand, say ten years; elect five successive Houses under it, and if at the end of that time it does not work well, if it is demonstrated to be a failure, then the verdict of the old method, then it will be time enough to submit an amendment for its abolition to the popular vote. This unseemly haste to abolish proportional representation proves that its enemies fear it may become, by trial and experience, too popular for overthrow, and lead to its extension to other departments of Government. The present Constitution of Illinois is of world-wide renown. It is held up by thinkers of other States as the model Constitution for imitation and adoption; and in many of the chief States of the Union Constitutional Conventions are being called, incited thereto by a demand on the part of the people of those States to adopt a system similar to, if not identical in all its essential features to that of Illinois, which they so much admire, and no single feature of the Illinois Constitution has attracted such wide attention, among reflecting and intelligent men, as the—to the politicians—daring innovation of the free vote and proportional representation. To abolish it without trial would cause deep regret, sorrow, and indignation among all progressive minds, not only throughout the Union, but the world, and would inflict a lasting stigma on the name and fame of Illinois, for intelligence, progression, and knowledge of the science of free government. Let us prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

Back towards the Colonial period a heavy property qualification was imposed on suffrage, and comparatively few of the people were allowed to vote. The same objections to an extension of the franchise were then urged that are now offered against the free vote. Property qualifications were gradually removed, first in one State, and then in another, but each effort to enlarge the suffrage and make it free was bitterly resisted and opposed by the ruling clique around every Court House in the United States. Formerly in this country members of Congress were elected in each State on a general ticket. A majority of a few hundred would elect the entire delegation of a State. Ten, fifteen, or twenty members would thus hold their seats by an inconsiderable majority. The voice of the minority was completely stifled and practically disfranchised in the halls of Congress. This system of injustice continued for some time, supported by the Court House politicians by precisely the line of argument now used against the representation of minorities in Illinois. After a time, some of the State Legislatures divided their States into single districts, for the purpose of giving the minority of the people a voice in the halls of Congress; but so persistent were the local politicians against the single district system, that it became necessary for Congress to interpose to force all the States to break up their territory into single districts. This was done for the purpose of giving the minority party in a State some representation in spots where it happened to be the local majority. Thus was partial minority representation established, but it was only representation of minority parties, and not minority masses.

THEORY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The theory of our Government is that of a Representative Republic. The fountain of power, or absolute sovereignty, is vested in the citizen, in the voters, each being equal to any other, and each having an inherent and political right of legislation, in his primary capacity. In a perfect Republic, the electors would meet in a primary capacity, or what may be called as "town meeting," to enact, change, and amend laws, declare war or peace, or impose, abolish, or reduce taxes. But in our country, covering so vast an area, and embracing such a multitude of people, this system of primary legislation is not practicable. It would be impracticable for the half a million voters of Illinois to come to the State Capitol in Springfield, and spend months every year in the business of legislation, though they have a perfect right to do so, if such be their will and desire. This physical difficulty is abolished by the system of selecting a limited number of agents to act for them in a legislative capacity. But suppose that all the people came together in person, would not the minority have a right to speak, vote, and protest, on every proposition? Certainly. The minority would be represented *in propria personæ*. To exclude them would be an act of high-handed tyranny, that would most assuredly lead at once to commotion and civil war. But if the minority have a democratic and perfect right to act in person in the primary assembly, in the enactment and amendment of all laws, have they not also an equally good and perfect right to elect agents to represent them in the law-making assembly of deputies? If the majority have an undeniable right to send deputies, why have not the minority an equal right in proportion to their strength? On what principles of equality and democracy can they be denied that right? The majority cannot dispute their right to take part in the primary assembly; how then can they dispute, or refuse admission to their agents, to meet with the agents of the majority? I have yet to hear a logical answer to this point. It certainly is not to be found in Mr. Canfield's speech in the Senate.

WHAT THE MAJORITY NOW GETS.

Our scheme of proportional representation gives the majority party 67 per cent of the representation in the House, and to the minority party only 33 per cent. The latter represent 40 per cent of the whole vote, and the former only 60 per cent. Hence the majority has more than its equal rights now, and consequently has nothing of which it can justly complain. Experience in this and other States covering a series of years, shows that all the candidates in Legislative and Congressional Districts receiving the highest vote, aggregate between 53 and 60 per cent of the whole vote cast, and the minority candidates aggregate from 40 to 48 per cent of the votes cast. It is said, the majority should rule. That is true; but the minority should have an equal voice, man for man, and any block of voters, of say, three thousand, should have a seat in the Assembly, as well as any other block of voters of three thousand, that being about an average constituency on a basis of a House of 153 votes.

DID THE MAJORITY FORMERLY RULE?

But does the majority rule under the old system? It is a system in which five minority rules the majority, because a plurality elects the members, and that plurality may not be equal even to one-third of the votes in the State. But even if it should be more than half, yet on the floor of the House thus elected a majority controls all legislation, which is *minority rule*. For example, the majority of the votes on the floor of the Senate were elected by 120,000 votes. The remaining members were elected by say 117,000, but there were 185,000 votes cast for candidates not elected. Thus we have the representatives of 140,000 voters dictating their will to 300,000 men; 180 votes, on the old system, thus control and overrule the will and wishes of 300 voters. Is that a system to be called majority representation? I claim that its proper name is *plurality monopoly and minority rule!* A tyranny is the dictation of one class to the others. Wherein, then, does this differ from a tyranny, in which the minority dictates to the majority? A tyranny, carried out fully, is slavery, in which the rights of the minority are overridden and crushed.

Proportional representation takes away no rights from the majority to which they are entitled. They still have complete control of legislation, but their legislation is tempered by the arguments, protests, reasons, and amendments offered by the minority. Hence the laws passed under these circumstances are more acceptable to the whole people, more cheerfully obeyed, upheld, and defended than when imposed arbitrarily by one portion upon the others, who were voiceless in their formation.

It is in the Legislative Department of Government that the minority should be represented. The making of law for the observance of all, should be partaken of by the whole people, but the prevailing voice, or majority, is responsible for the execution. Therefore, to an executive or administrative office, created to carry into force and effect the laws made by the General Assembly, those officers should represent the wishes and will of the majority. This broad and fundamental distinction between lawmaking and law-executing must not be lost sight of, overlooked, or disregarded. Our constitution wisely provides only to law-making. The majority party, or class of people, still have the absolute control over the Executive officers.

LEGISLATION NOT DONE AT THE POLLS.

But it is argued that legislative questions are settled at the polls and not in the halls of representation. This is not true as a fact, except as to some vague propositions, some general outlines of legislation. The thousand details and particulars of bills must be considered and digested by the legislative body. Multitudes of measures are introduced into legislation that cannot be considered in detail at the hustings, but must be entrusted to the agents selected by the people to carry out their wishes, and with whom they can communicate from day to day during the sessions of the Legislature.

In legislation, a rule always prevails in the formation of Committees, to give the minority a voice. If this rule is founded upon justice and right, why should not the same principle apply in the selection of the representative? If only the representatives of the majority or plurality should have seats in the House, and the vast bodies of minority be disfranchised and voiceless, then, to carry out that principle, the Committees should be composed exclusively of men of one class of views, and the representatives on the floor of the other class of views would have no voice in those sub-bodies selected for the framing and preparing of legislation.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES DO NOT REPRESENT ALL.

But it is said that the members elected by the successful party or faction represent the whole people. By legal fiction or assumption, they do, but, as a matter of fact and truth, they do not. The legislator I vote against and try to defeat, cannot be said, truthfully, to represent my wishes, interests, or opinions. He may differ from me in political views and ideas of Government; in sympathies and in interests. He may be under the pay, control, or influence of corporations, rings, or classes. He may want to impose mortgages, debts, taxes and agreements upon my property, against which I protest. I may believe him to be a weak, ignorant or venal man. He may be my personal enemy, and that of my friends. No social sympathy may exist between us. My candidate may agree with me in all the matters of legislation, in social, political, and religious sympathies. Forty-nine per cent of the voters may think as I do, and ardently desire to defeat the candidate upheld by 51 per cent, and elect the other. Now, if we are restricted to the absolute necessity of selecting one or the other of two, I admit that the candidate receiving the majority of votes is entitled to the seat. But if we can practically obviate this difficulty by enabling both those classes to be represented, most assuredly is more satisfactory and more democratic to do so. It is mockery to say that the man I opposed and tried to defeat, or who is thrust on me, represents me in any just sense, in enacting my wishes into laws, when it is notorious that he does not, but goes exactly contrary to my wishes and interests, and was elected for the purpose of thwarting and defeating them, and, perhaps, of injuring my interests or business for his hostile vote and action in the Legislative body.

MINORITIES SELECT THE BEST MEN.

But it is said that the system of proportional representation weakens the responsibility that should exist between the Representative and the constituent. This not true, but if true in any degree, it is equally applicable to the old system. In all districts where one party has a decided preponderance of party strength, the caucus makes the choice of Representative. The minority goes to the polls, utterly hopeless of electing its candidates, and goes through what practically is merely an idle form. But in districts where the people are pretty nearly evenly divided in sentiment upon State, general, or local questions, there is a struggle for success under both systems. Under the old system, it is a struggle to obtain all the Representatives under the new, it is only a struggle to obtain a majority of the representatives. Consequently, the responsibility is as great in the one case as in the other, with this additional advantage in behalf of the new over the old, that the weaker constituencies are enabled to select the best of their choice certainly as free from dictation of caucus as the majority in districts where it has a decided preponderance. And there are far more apt to select able, pure, and qualified legislators, because they are the weaker party, having a pride in being strongly and ably represented, to make up in brains what they lack in numbers. By experience, it will be found that members elected by minority constituencies will be superior as a whole to those elected by the majority constituencies, in districts where parties are very unequally divided in their relative strength.

THE UNREPRESENTED VOTERS.

There were 185,000 votes cast for candidates for the Senate at the late election in vain. This vast body of men failed to elect a single representative; and for what reason? Simply because they were interspersed throughout the State, and happened to be in the local minority in each district. Now if these 185,000 voters had lived in one portion of the State by themselves, they could have elected 22 Senators and 66 members of the House. Why should their rights of representation be destroyed and annulled, simply because they live throughout the State rather than in a certain portion of the State? Is the democratic right of representation founded upon geographical locality? Is it right that a man should be represented if he lives in one part of the State, and not represented if he lives in the other? Is it right that he should have more legislative influence by living in one section than by living in another? If those 185,000 voters had lived in twenty-six districts of the State they would have constituted a majority in each, and elected twenty-six Senators and seventy-eight members of the House on the old plan, giving them the control of both bodies of the General Assembly, and enabling them to make laws and dictate to the whole State. This is one of the possibilities of the old system, which, by the application of the new, is removed. For, under the new, men are equally and fairly represented wherever they may live, and it is not necessary that they shall be huddled together in solid masses to have representation, but wherever they exceed one-quarter, and are less than one-half of the people of any vicinity, they can obtain one-third of the representatives, to which they are rightfully and equally entitled under any system of Democratic free Government.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE OLD GOVERNMENT.

To test the old system a little further, suppose that the people should divide into three great parties with strength as follows: Republican, 150,000; Democratic, 145,000; Liberal party, 105,000; and that this strength should be distributed proportionately throughout the State. The result would be, that the "Liberals" would elect 51 Senators, and 153 members of the House, sweeping every district, carrying every member, and utterly disfranchising, in the halls of the General Assembly, the old parties, representing nearly 300,000 votes. This is one of the chances of the system of monopoly plurality, so ardently upheld by its admirers. Whereas, under the proportional plan, this new party would control a little more than a third of both houses and of the votes on joint ballot. This is not the most equitable and democratic method of electing under the supposed case? Again, suppose that this new party only lived in but had a majority in twenty-six Senatorial Districts. They would elect twenty-six Senators and seventy-eight members of the House, notwithstanding they number less than one-quarter of the whole vote cast in the State. Eighty thousand voters would thus elect twenty-six Senators and seventy-eight members, while 370,000 Republican and Democratic voters would elect but twenty-five Senators and seventy-five members of the House. Thus, by only a plurality in one-half of the State, they would absolutely control the legislation of the whole State. This is another of the beauties of the grab-all system of representation.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION IMPOSSIBLE.

But Mr. Canfield asks for county representation, and says that it brings the people more nearly home to the source of responsibility. The county system is not practicable in single districts, as he asks for, on account of the enormous disparity in the population of counties. Many of the counties of the State contain a far smaller population than a single ward of the City of Chicago. Some of them do not contain enough to constitute one-third of a constituency of a member of the present House of Representatives. Others of them, as Cook, contain twenty-one full constituencies. If, then, we were to give every county a representative, and every other county representation in proportion to its numbers, it would require a House of over 500 members, and, in the supposed case, there would still be great inequalities between counties, on account of unrepresented fractions, necessitating the adoption of a floater system, which, at best, is a make-shift to avoid the evil. And then see how the county system would work in the County of Cook. The prevailing plurality, electing on a general ticket, would send a solid delegation of seven Senators and twenty-one members of the House, though that plurality might not represent much more than 35 per cent of the votes of the people, and, if the people break into four parties, it might not represent much more than a quarter of the whole. This would be a majority representation with a vengeance. And is it safe for the remainder of the State? Cook County does not ask for so extraordinary an advantage over the rural districts, and it is certainly not their interest to insist that she shall have and exercise it.

WHAT EACH COUNTY CAN DO NOW.

Every county entitled to a separate Representative under the old system, can obtain one now. If the district numbers three counties, as a great many of them do, each county can have a Representative, if the people want it. If there are personal reasons that overcome the geographical ones, it is the business of constituencies to determine it for themselves. In a large number of other cases, two counties constitute a district, in each of which the majority party can have its representative, and the minority one can be taken alternately. In a number of other still larger counties they are entitled to three representatives. The stronger party can have two the weaker one. If there are three parties, each can have one; whereas, under the system proposed by Mr. Canfield, the stronger of the three factions would have them all, which would be minority rule and majority subjection. The great County of Cook, electing one-seventh of the legislative body, is broken up into such districts that mere party majorities or ascendancy are neutralized to the extent that they should be, and on all political questions, the county will exercise in the halls of legislation only just such a degree of power and influence as those parties should exercise.

So that, from every point of view, it is better, safer, more equal, more rightful, and more democratic that the whole people should be represented by a general and uniform system of proportional representation, such as by the other system of grab-all, that leads to so many abuses, and so many dangerous contingencies of minority rule. The new system always secures majority rule; the old may, or may not. The new system always places on the floor of the House a body of legislators with the whole mass of the people behind them. The other system, at best, only places upon the floor a body of members representing a mere majority of the voters, leaving enormous masses unrepresented.

A WEAK OBJECTION.

It was said that the new method of voting gave trouble to the officers of election, and caused some delay in computing the votes, and some additional expense in adding them up; but this objection is of trifling consequence at best, and had better not be brought forward by the Senator from Kane, as it casts reflections upon the intelligence of the officers of election of that county, for it certainly cannot require any very great degree of education or mathematical knowledge to know how to add up a column of votes, consisting of one, two, one and a half, or three. Our system of free schools must have accomplished very little for the State if they have not produced a body of scholarship and school-masters equal to a problem of so simple description. Perhaps the Senator only reflects his own mathematical deficiences, and mistake them for those of his constituents.

THE RIGHTS OF THE VOTER.

A voter is a sovereign or inherent integer in the law-making power of the State, and has his rights as a voter, as well as a law-maker; the constitutional provision in question does not permit no man of any privilege which he had under the old Constitution as to how he shall cast his vote for Representative. Mr. Canfield is not obliged to cumulate his vote now; he is at perfect liberty to give each of the three candidates in his district one vote, or he may scratch off one name and vote for two, or erase two and vote for one, or he may reject all from his ballot. He has those privileges under the old Constitution; he has them intact under the new. But the new Constitution has removed certain arbitrary and wrongful limitations imposed on the rights of the independent voter, and has enlarged his freedom of action at the polls. He is now at liberty to cast his vote to suit himself. He may distribute it among all the candidates, or concentrate it on one, or divide it equally among two, or give two parts of it to one and the remainder to another, or he may distribute it as he had a right to do under the old Constitution. He is now free to vote as he pleases as regards the distribution of his suffrage. Hence it is called the "free vote," as contradistinguished from the old arbitrary restricted vote. What right has the agent or representative to restrict and hamper the sovere

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian Opera. "Marriage of Figaro."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "Pygmalion and Galetea."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Paul Fry," "O'Callaghan."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Jed; or the Lost Will."

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, February 14, 1873.

The examination of witnesses in the Louisiana case by the Senate Committe on Elections has closed.

The Senate have amended the Appropriation bill by appropriating $3,200,000 for the construction of eight steam vessels-of-war.

The bill to create a Board of Commissioners of Commerce was tabled by the House, after a speech in its favor by Mr. Shellabarger.

The Senate Pensions Committee report favorably the House bill to restore to their pensions those soldiers of 1812 who were dropped for sympathy with the Rebellion.

The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee would like to hear General Dix's version of the payment to him of $50,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The legal advisers of the Committee have been instructed to ascertain what laws there are, if any, affecting their power to summon the Governor of a State.

American merchants engaged in the Cuban trade complain that they are treated as public enemies by the Spanish authorities, who detain their vessels and overhaul their cargoes in a most vexatious manner. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have decided to ask the President to see that the United States flag is respected in Cuban waters.

The organization of the Spanish Republic was continued yesterday by the election of Senor Martos as President of the Assembly. The Provincial authorities, so far as heard from, will give their allegiance to the new Government, and there is no sign of disaffection, except in the army, where the Monarchy is favored by the artillery, the Republic by the infantry.

The Senate Committee on Elections will report to-day on the case of Senator Caldwell. It is given out that they will declare him not proved to have resorted to corrupt practices, but only to have resorted to practices which the Committee cannot approve. This is a fine distinction, the humor of which will be widely appreciated; by none more than by Senator Caldwell and his friends.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining report in favor of a loan by the Government to the Sutro Canal Company of $2,000,000. The conditions of the loan are that the Company expend an equal amount of its own funds, and secure the Government loan by fresh mortgage. It was by such provisions that the Government sought to guard itself in its advances to the Pacific Railroads.

Spain was saved, yesterday, from the felicitations of the House of Representatives only by General Butler's presence of mind and determination that so fine a chance for speech-making should not be lost. A resolution of congratulation upon the establishment of the Republic was introduced, but went over on General Butler's objection, who said it was too important to be passed without debate.

The figures of the growth of Chicago in business and population for the first year after the fire are given in the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trade in another column. In no year in the history of the city have so many new firms of ability and means established themselves here as in 1872. The population of the city is now at least 330,000; before the fire it was 334,270. The business of 1872 in agricultural products, in lumber, in iron, and coal, and the direct foreign trade, shows a great increase over that of 1871. In every department of the vast industry of the city there is an exhibit of recuperation and development which demonstrate that our prosperity is based upon causes far beyond disturbance by any calamity.

Congressman Butler's legal services are in great request among those who have litigation concerning Pacific Railroads, Credit Mobilier contracts, and the like matters before Congress. He testifies that he was paid $5,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad for his professional exertions in arranging the Ames contract. James Fisk sent him $5,000 to appear for him against the Company. This General Butler was willing to do, but the Company refused to release him. Butler avowed with vivacity that he was proud of his performance, and said he would do just so again if he got another chance, all the world to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is now reported that Governor Beveridge intends to throw upon the Senate the responsibility of rejecting his nominations for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. That is exactly where the responsibility belongs. The Constitution placed it there, and nobody ought to seek to remove or displace it. The Senate has the same right to reject that the Governor has to appoint, and should exercise the powers upon its own responsibility. Huggermuggering and browbeating to escape responsibility are simply scandalous. The Governor cannot withdraw his nominations now without giving color to the charge, which we believe to be utterly false and malicious, that in making those appointments he had "sold out" to the railroads and warehouses.

The *Golden Age* of Feb. 8 contributes a new, but not altogether astounding, fact concerning Colfax and his $1,200 deposit. It says: "At the present moment Colfax still asks for a suspension of judgment, and we are bound to grant it; but we happen to know that he is writing privately to persons in this city or vicinity, asking them, in a suspicious, and inviting, and abject manner, if they do not remember sending him money at the time in question, so that he can trace his damning deposit of $1,200 to some other source than Oakes Ames! If the kindly earth will refrain from opening under the retiring Vice President, and will not swallow him as a false swearer, but will once again make straight paths for his feet, we shall feel on his account as full of unexpected happiness as we now are of mingled pity and scorn for his apparent apostasy from the ranks of honest men."

The definite announcement of Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, that he does not regard himself as having been elected as a party candidate, and will not consent to act as such, is another valuable contribution to the distinction between national politics and municipal interest. Chicago has not had a partisan Mayor for several years, and will probably never again have one who can legitimately regard himself as the representative of a party during his administration. The present Mayor of Boston was elected only after earnest and repeated protestations that he would not consent to be a party candidate. Mayor Havemeyer has done well in placing the same construction on his election, and it is to be hoped that his administration will be so successful as to place the municipal election of New York beyond the control of political parties in the future. Whenever this practice shall prevail in the various cities of the country, municipal government everywhere will be of a purer character than it has been heretofore.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 10c per bbl higher, at $12.70@12.75 cash, and $12.85@12.90 seller March. Lard was rather tame at 5c per 100 lbs advance, closing at $7.35@7.40 cash, and $7.45@7.50 seller March. Meats were in fair demand, and held ½c higher, quotable at 4@4½c for shoulders; 6¼@6¾c for short ribs; 6¾@6¼c for short clear, and 7¾@8c per lb for 18@20 green hams. Dressed hogs were a shade firmer, at $4.95 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 87½c per gallon. Lake freights were nominal at 12@12½c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was in fair demand, and 1½c higher, closing irregular at $1.22 cash, and $1.23 seller March. Corn was tame and a shade easier, closing at 31c cash and 31½c seller March. Oats were quiet and easier, closing at 26½c cash, and 27@27½c seller March. Rye was quiet and steady at 65½c. Barley was dull and 3c lower, closing at 68c for regular No. 2; 68½c for do seller March, and 58@59c for No. 3. The live hog market was active and firm at an average advance of 10c, or at $4.40@4.70 for common to extra. The cattle market was moderately active and steady. Sheep were dull and unchanged.

The statement made some time since by the Duc de Grammont concerning the promises of assistance which Austria had made to France about the beginning of the war with Prussia, has been variously denied and reaffirmed. After Count von Boust had declared that there was no foundation for Grammont's assertion, a former Minister of the Napoleonic Government published a letter confirming Grammont's statement. Now, it appears, from the report of a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who was with the German headquarters during the Franco-Prussian war, that Bismarck knew of such an agreement on the part of the Austrian Government. In a conversation held before the war was over, Bismarck told this correspondent of an *entente cordiale* that existed between the Vienna and Paris Governments, and that Austria fully intended to break its declaration of neutrality as soon as France should show herself a desirable military ally. She abandoned this intention, according to Bismarck's views, immediately after the defeat of the French at the battle of Woerth. Bismarck added that his Government was so well convinced of Austria's purpose that it had prepared to call out new troops to meet the emergency of Austria's interference. The statement has a plausible appearance, but its only effect at the present time is to badger the Austrian Government, which is in a poor condition to bear enmity of any kind.

The State Senate of Illinois did a very foolish thing,—it might be called a very impudent thing, if it is not more properly to be charged to thoughtlessness or ignorance. It passed a resolution directing the Supreme Court to hurry up a decision in the case against the Alton Railroad, decided at Bloomington last November, and taken to the Supreme Court on appeal. The joint resolution was an insult to the co-ordinate branches of the State Government, because it arrogated to the Legislature a superiority of wisdom and authority, and implied that all the responsibilities of government rested exclusively upon the wise men of the General Assembly. The resolution was more offensive and impertinent because it implied to direct the Court which way it should render its decision. The State Senate of Illinois is riding a very high horse just at present. Not content with its ordinary functions as part of the General Assembly, it has assumed to play the part of the Executive, and to bully and browbeat the Governor as if he were a creature of its own. Demagogism is not only very strong in the State Senate, but there is so much of it that the article is very cheap, and much of it of poor quality. Having notified the Governor of what the Senate demanded of him, it was but natural that it should dictate to the Supreme Court how it should decide a case before it. The "legislative farmers" having decided whom the Governor should appoint as Railroad Commissioners, it was but a step farther for the same body to inform the Supreme Court what its decision must be, and when it should be delivered. Fortunately for the credit of the State, the House was less under the sway of these demagogues, and the resolution was defeated, only four of the Cook County members being cheap enough to vote for it.

Oakes Ames has not limited his operations to one department of the Government. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* discloses one of his numerous schemes, in which he used Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department, where he could do him (Ames) most good. Horatio Ames, a relative of Oakes Ames, and an iron manufacturer, had, after repeated failures, got from Secretary Welles, at President Lincoln's request, permission to submit to the Navy Department for trial one specimen cannon of his invention. He made not one, but eleven, all of which proved worthless, two of them blowing out at the breech. Ames presented the Department a bill of $72,060.38 for his guns, ten of which had been unauthorized, and all of them defective. Secretary Welles refused to pay a cent of this sum, and, although the Senate Committee on Ordnance reported in favor of the claim, no one had the temerity to press it in Congress until after Secretary Welles' retirement. By this time, Horatio Ames had died, and Oakes Ames, who had learned a thing or two about influencing Congressional action, and had acquired some control of Secretary Robeson, espoused the claim. He got Secretary Robeson to write Mr. Dawes, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, a letter recommending the payment of the Ames claim, and persuaded Mr. Robeson to go so far as to appear in person before the Committee and urge payment. What with Robeson's eloquence and Ames' golden silence Mr. Dawes was persuaded to engineer the claim through Congress. It passed; but Secretary Robeson, instead of paying it to Horatio Ames' legal representative, his wife, handed it over to Oakes and Oliver Ames, from whose clutches the widow, who is administratrix, finds it impossible to rescue it. Robeson is, of course, legally liable to Mrs. Ames for the amount of the claim which he has thus unwarrantably paid to the wrong parties; but he seeks to escape this liability by an arrangement with the attorneys, who promise to look to the Ames brothers for the recovery of the money paid them, while Robeson, in return for this release, is to pay another claim of $85,000 for a second lot of Horatio Ames' unauthorized and useless guns. The *Sun*'s correspondent fortifies his statement with references to dates and official records, and makes out altogether a pretty case for another Congressional investigation.

The report of the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections on the Louisiana case, which we publish in full, is a careful, impartial, and eminently judicial document. The Committee are unanimous in submitting it, although Senator Morton makes a brief addendum alluding to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and Senator Trumbull dissents from that portion which relates to the belief entertained by the Lynch Board of Canvassers that the Republican party, on a fair vote, carried the State. The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the returns of an election cannot be canvassed and the result declared without having the returns before them—that the Lynch (Kellogg) Board did not have the returns, and hence could not give valid certificates of election. They find, on the other hand, that the Wharton (Warmoth) Board, having been restrained by Judge Durell from canvassing the returns which were in their possession, two understrappers, named Woodward and Braydon, looked over the returns, and furnished Governor Warmoth a statement that eight persons named had received a majority of the votes for Presidential Electors; and that the Governor thereupon issued them certificates of election. It appears, therefore, that the returns have never yet been canvassed, and consequently neither set of Presidential Electors are entitled to cast the vote of the State. The Committee express the opinion that neither the Senate nor the two Houses of Congress jointly have the right to canvass the returns of an election in order to determine who was fairly elected, that being a duty or right expressly appertaining to the State. The report is confined to the question of Presidential Electors. The question whether there is a legal State Government in Louisiana is reserved for further examination. If the Committee adhere to the line of argument they have thus far pursued, they will be compelled logically to answer that it is not for the United States Government, in any of its branches, to decide what government in a State is legal until its interference is requested by the Legislature or Governor thereof (or somebody having color of authority to act as such), and then only in the way of protecting the State against domestic violence.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

There are two ways of disposing of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen. One is to expel Ames and every member who received a dollar of profit from the stock—the amount, whether great or small, is of no consequence. The other is, to vote that the present Congress has no jurisdiction over transactions that occurred in a former Congress, and thus let the matter drop. It is to be feared that the decision will be made, not upon grounds of abstract justice, but upon an estimate of its supposed political effect. Upon this point we have a word to offer. It will not do to expel the man who paid the money and exonerate those who received it. Nor will it be any more safe to let the matter drop entirely. Dropping it out of the Congress is dropping it into the hands of the people, where the war will rage on through more than one election. It has been charged that the Republican party is rotten; that, having long ago fulfilled its legitimate mission and purpose, it has gone to making money in illegitimate ways for those who control its organization; and the Credit Mobilier investigation comes very near proving the truth of the charge. It was this conviction more than anything else that led to the Cincinnati movement,—a movement that appears not to be so dead as it was supposed to be, and which might receive a considerable impetus from any lethargy or laches on the part of Congress, in dealing with the Credit Mobilier scandal. There are some men who took Credit Mobilier dividends who ought to have another chance (Mr. Garfield is one of them); but obviously they should look to their own constituencies to give them this chance. They were regularly seduced by Ames, but their seduction must be stoned for by themselves, and remedied by their own behavior. When the people of their respective districts give them a certificate of worthiness to represent them again, it will be time enough for them to resume Congressional duties. Until then they ought to go voluntarily into retirement, and, if they do not go voluntarily, they should go involuntarily.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

Mr. Morton's recent speech in the Senate on the necessity of remodelling the manner of electing the President and Vice President of the United States received a vivid illustration in the counting of the Electoral votes on Wednesday. The two Houses of Congress in Joint Convention assumed powers, on that occasion, altogether unwarranted by the Constitution, and merely conforming to a joint rule arbitrarily created by themselves. In one instance, they usurped judicial authority by throwing out the entire Electoral votes of two States; in another, they usurped Electoral power by deciding that three votes cast for Horace Greeley should not be counted. The exercise of these extra-constitutional powers is extremely dangerous. Had the election of the President and Vice President depended upon the vote of Arkansas or Louisiana, the refusal to count the returns from these States might have led to revolt and even civil war. The time to take cognizance of such possibilities is when the country, as now, is in a state of peace, and when some new and simpler mode of choosing the President and Vice President may be adopted without prejudice to any party or to any section of the country.

Article XII. of the Constitution, after describing the manner in which the Electors shall cast their votes and make their returns, provides that the "President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." The persons having the greatest number of votes shall then be declared elected. The article further provides for the election by the House of Representatives, in case there is no majority, but there is nothing which gives Congress, in Joint Convention, a right to go beyond the mere counting of the votes. There is a joint rule, however, by which Congress has declared that, whenever an objection is made to the counting of any vote, the Senate shall retire, each House shall deliberate separately, and "no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses." It was under this rule that the Electoral votes of Arkansas and Louisiana were thrown out altogether, and the votes cast for Mr. Greeley rejected. In the latter case, one House voted in favor of counting the votes, and the other voted against it. That the rule is entirely arbitrary is proved by the circumstance that it finds no authority in the Constitution. That it is unjust and subject to gross abuse, is evident from the fact that one man, not an Elector, might ultimately determine a Presidential election. The single objection of any Congressman necessitates a separate deliberation of both Houses, and a ruling faction in either one of them could secure the rejection of a deciding vote. It is obvious that such was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and the danger is so apparent that it should never be permitted to present itself again.

The simplest method of reforming the present practices is in a constitutional amendment abolishing the Electoral College. It is very generally agreed that this is a cumbersome, complicated, and useless machine, which has lost the inherent purpose for which it was originally established. It would probably have been abolished long ago, had it not been for the serious differences regarding the plan of election which should be substituted. While Senator Morton declared himself in favor of a direct popular election, he felt that such a plan would meet with great, and perhaps overpowering, opposition, because it would destroy the fundamental principle of choosing the President and Vice President by a vote of States. It was in the shape of a concession, therefore, that he proposed voting by districts, each State to have the same number of Presidential as Congressional Districts, and the majority of district votes to determine the choice of President. It will appear upon examination that such a plan would be equally subversive of the Federal system. The President and Vice President might almost as well be chosen by the House of Representatives, as directly representing the very same district votes. No resort to a direct popular vote, or to a vote by districts, seems to be necessary to cure the evils that have presented themselves. The spirit of the Constitution, and the principle of the Federal Government, may both be retained by a simple abolition of the Electoral College, and the direct return of the State votes. Each State should have, as now, a number of Presidential votes equal to the number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives from that State. The certification of these votes by the Governor, in cases where there were dispute, or by the Supreme Court of the State in contested elections, should render them legal, and leave no discretion to Congress in regard to counting them. In such case, each State would be the judge of its own election. If the Presidential election occurred early in November, the vote should be counted and certified to early in December, and the final returns should be made to the President of the United States Senate, to be counted before both Houses of Congress early in February. This would give two months for an appeal to the Supreme Court of each State, in case of a contest, and the law should require the Supreme Court of each State to take immediate cognizance of any contested Presidential vote, and decide it before the time of making the final return to Congress. Such a plan would seem to retain the vote by States, dispense with the Electoral College and its dangerous prerogatives, and take from Congress its present arbitrary privilege of refusing to count votes legally cast, as in the rejection of the three votes for Horace Greeley, and deciding in cases of contesting Electors. It is possible that there are objections to the plan, and that improvements would suggest themselves in a more mature consideration. The main purposes of any reform in our Presidential Electoral system, however, are (1) to do away with the Electoral College; (2) to deprive Congress of the exercise of discretionary powers in the count of votes; and (3) to retain the election of President and Vice President by a vote of States.

THE COMMOTION IN SPAIN.

The proclamation of the Republic does not relieve the political crisis in Spain of its embarrassments or its dangers, although the Republican element is at present strong in the Cortes, under the leadership of Figueras, who has been made President of the Council, and Castelar, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government. The sudden abdication and equally sudden departure of Amadeus, out of the confines of Spain, leaves the field clear for the contending factions, of whom the Carlists are the most active and desperate. They were already in arms before Amadeus had expressed his determination to abdicate, had overrun several of the more important northern provinces, and, at last advices, were rapidly pushing their way into the centre and south of Spain. Against this faction, representing the Bourbon Carlos and the other two claimants of the throne, Don Alphonse and the Duke of Montpensier, the Republicans have now to guard themselves and their new Government. In doing this, they have to contend against a wily and persistent enemy, who is legitimate in the succession, and whom it has been found impossible to extirpate by any force which the Spanish Government has been able to place in the field against him. His adherents are unanimous in their support, and will gain fresh courage and rally around him with increased zeal and determination, while their opponents are so divided into factions that they cannot present an unbroken front to their enemies. The action of the Republicans in the Cortes, in the face of the abdication, is a sufficient indication of the intrigues, if not open violence, which must follow when the Liberals, Conservatives, and Radicals are fairly arrayed against each other. The swarm of Communists flocking to Madrid from London, Paris, and Brussels will not improve the situation, but, on the other hand, will add to the existing complications, and make the contingency more alarming even than that at Paris at the close of the Franco-German war, as the Republicans have not only to protect themselves against the Communists, but the Carlists also, as well as the adherents of Don Alphonse and the Duke of Montpensier.

A slight sketch of the three claimants, who will now press their pretensions to the throne with renewed vigor, will make the situation more intelligible. The strongest of these is Don Carlos, who is now in France. The original Don Carlos de Bourbon (Don Maria Isidor) was the second son of Charles IV., the other two sons being Ferdinand VII. and Paulo D'Assisi. After the expulsion of the French from Spain, Ferdinand VII. ascended the throne, but, as he married thrice without issue, Don Carlos conceived a strong hope that he would succeed his brother. Ferdinand, however, married the fourth time, and this marriage resulted in a daughter, Isabella II., the late Queen. The Salique law, excluding females from the throne, had been abrogated by Ferdinand at the instigation of the notorious Maria Christina, his fourth wife, and, upon his death, Isabella ascended the throne, and Don Carlos, who had pressed his claim, was declared a rebel and banished. He maintained a mock court for some time in France, and finally abdicated, in 1844, in favor of his son, also named Don Carlos, Count of Montemolin, who instigated several revolts, and finally was made prisoner in 1860. He died the following year. The present Don Carlos, whom the Carlists represent, is Ferdinand, the brother of the Count of Montemolin. The latter was arrested with his brother in 1860, and both were liberated, after the latter had written and signed a renunciation of all his claims to the Spanish throne. Against this act Ferdinand has registered his protest, and has never omitted an opportunity to press his claim. Almost every year, since the death of his brother, has witnessed a Carlist uprising, the present insurrection being apparently the most formidable of all.

The next strongest claimant to the throne, although he has no claim by descent, is the Duke of Montpensier, the fifth son of Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Amelie, whose marriage with Marie Louise, sister of Isabella II., nearly brought about a rupture between France and England, and whose name in connection with the Spanish throne in the present crisis has already led the German papers to hint that the abdication of Amadeus has been caused by French intrigues. After the flight of Isabella, and during the Regency, the Duke obtained permission to become a candidate for the vacant throne, but all chance of his being elected was lost by his fatal duel with the Infante Don Enrique de Bourbon, his cousin, for which he was tried by court martial and sentenced to fine and banishment, since which time he has resided in Paris. At the time of the election of Amadeus by the Cortes, in 1870, he received but 22 votes out of 311. That he is about to institute operations against the Republicans is shown already by the latest despatches, a meeting having been held on Wednesday last, at the residence of the Duc d'Aumale, his brother, at which a large sum of money was subscribed for his assistance.

The third claimant of the throne is Don Alphonse, Prince of Asturias, the only son of Isabella, in whose favor she renounced her claims to the throne in June, 1870, at the time of her formal abdication. His claim to the throne, however, is but a feeble one at best. In the election of 1870, he received but two votes out of the 311. The unanimity of the feeling against his mother, which was shown by an uprising of the whole people against her, without regard to faction, extends also to the son, so that the two factions against which the Republic will have to contend are the Carlists and the Montpensierists, the former having the advantage of being already in the field, and of holding possession of three important provinces, scattered bands of them even having appeared in the immediate neighborhood of Madrid. The prospects are gloomy for the Republic, as the Republicans are divided against each other. The outlook indicates only civil strife and anarchy, resulting in the triumph of Don Carlos or the Duke of Montpensier. The foundation of the Republic is too weak and disintegrating to sustain the structure. The statesman who can bring order out of this chaos, and make the conflicting Republican elements cohesive, does not yet appear.

THE IOWA DEFALCATION.

The Committee of the Iowa Legislature appointed to investigate the defalcation of the late State Treasurer have performed their duty fearlessly. They permitted neither personal nor political considerations to interfere with their investigations, and they wholly repudiated the doctrine that it was the duty of the Republican majority of the Legislature to defend and protect a faithless public officer because he had been elected by the party. The Committee report that Mr. Rankin, the State Treasurer, had at the beginning professed an anxiety to be investigated, but very soon refused to answer any questions, expecting the Committee to accept his statements without hesitation. The Committee report that the loss of his testimony was not a misfortune, because it was soon apparent that all he had stated was untrue.

The facts ascertained are that Rankin was elected State Treasurer in 1863; that the same year he was elected, by the Trustees of the Agricultural College, Treasurer of the funds of that institution; that he was elected to the last office annually thereafter; that as long ago as 1869 he began using the college funds in his private speculations until he became in arrears $36,000; that to meet the current demands on this fund he used the State funds, and that in July, 1872, he was a defaulter to the State Treasury for over $30,000. Finally, in December, 1872, his account with the State was balanced up, leaving him a defaulter to the college funds in the sum of $33,301. There was a great parade at the time of his having made over to the State a large amount of property, but the Committee report that it will never produce 50 per cent of the defalcation. An important item in the history of this matter is that Rankin, in 1868, when elected Treasurer by the College Trustees, executed a bond; in 1869 he filed no bond; in 1870 he executed a bond for that year, but executed none in 1871, nor in 1872. He was, like Pomeroy and Harlan, "a Christian statesman," and a strong Republican, and was, therefore, trusted year after year with the public funds, and left at liberty to execute an official bond or not.

MILEAGE IN COOK COUNTY.

The Legislature at the last session, with a view of breaking up the business of professional jurors, provided that jurors regularly drawn and summoned shall be paid $1.50 per day, and 5 cents per mile each way for necessary travel. In this county it is very rare that any of the original panel of jurors serve, and the panel is made up of talesmen. The law provided that in Cook County these should have no compensation, but when they come from beyond the city should be entitled to "10 cents per mile actual travel going and coming to the place of holding Court." The result is, that every man who gets on the jury, to make it pay must by some process or another obtain a residence outside of the city. Then, serving on the jury not only pays, but pays well.

Thus, Mr. A, finding himself summoned as a talesman, immediately discovers he resides at Hanover, thirty miles distant. He begins his service on Monday, and serves twelve days as a juror. Each night he has an opportunity to attend the opera, or some theatre, visit the billiard halls, and in the two weeks "does" Chicago. At the end of that time he applies for his certificate of necessary travel, receives a ticket entitling him—60 miles travel to and fro, 12 days, 720 miles, at 10 cents per mile, $72. Pocketing his $6 a day, he presents himself next Monday as a talesman at some other Court, and thus does a large business as a juror at $6 a day for constructive mileage.

We have a Board of County Commissioners, whose pay and mileage are fixed by law at $3 per day, and 5 cents per mile for all necessary travel, and "no other allowance for any purpose whatever." Our County Commissioners have voted that they are entitled to $5 per day, despite the law, and most of them actually draw that pay. But these County Commissioners have divided themselves up into fifteen committees, and some of them are on at least five committees. The Board does not meet very often, but there are several of the committees that are in session very often, some of them on the same day that the Board sits, and some while other committees are in session. The result is, that a Commissioner may draw $5 per day for attending a session of the Board, $15 for attending a session of three committees, and draw 40 cents mileage from his home in the county for attending them all on the same day. Assuming that he lives 25 miles out of town, he gets a per diem for attending each of three committees, per diem for attending the Board, and $10 mileage or $30 in all, for one day's work. So, by having two or more meetings of several committees in a week, the per diem and mileage will pay very well—pays better than even that of jurors. There are fifteen Commissioners, and there are fifteen committees, yet at the last meeting there was a proposition to increase the number of committees so as to increase the chances for per diem. We believe that there are several Commissioners who travel or draw pay for several thousands of miles each quarter. All bills are paid upon the certificate of the Commissioner, who, like Pomeroy, certifies "upon the honor of a gentleman and a"—Commissioner.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Money continues close, though easier than yesterday. The rates ranged from 7 gold to 1-16, declining at the close from 6 to 7. Prime discounts are dull at 8 to 10. The money market at present is very much under the control of speculators, the reserve of the banks being very low, and money in good request all over the country, and very active throughout the West. The London markets are quiet, with no disturbance as the result of the political changes in Spain. Money in London is easy at 3¼@3½.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull and generally lower. Speculation in Western Union has been dampened by the recent sales of stock by the Company, who have still 50,000 shares on hand to break any hostile combination. The *Evening Post* says: "The reports which we noticed as current yesterday to the effect that unfavorable action in regard to the Union Pacific is impending at Washington, referred, as we understood them, to matters likely to effect the stock rather than the bonds of the Company. The first mortgage bonds of the Company are protected in any event, as should the Government take possession of the road it would have to assume those bonds." Erie improved a little, being governed by the price in London. There are reports that the Atlantic & Great Western will narrow its gauge as soon as the Erie makes the contemplated change in its gauge.

GOLD

was firmer, and ranged from 114 to 114¼, with most of the business at 114¼ to 114⅜. The imports for the week will be about three million in excess of last week, and there is an artificial scarcity of cash coin, which may amount to a squeeze before Saturday. The highest rate for use to-day was 1-64, but the "put" clique, which has been strengthened by the bear combination in stocks, are credited with the movement to load preparatory to locking up gold. There was some appearance of a combination in bidding for Government gold at the Treasury to-day. The total amount bid for was $8,134,000, showing a demand for coin, and the rates ranged from 112.50 to 114.18. One bid was made for a round lot $1,000,000 at 114.12½, and the same party bid for $500,000 at 114. Foreign exchange was heavy and lower on the offerings of borrowed bills and the money stringency.

BONDS.

Government bonds were quiet. The advance in gold imparted a firmness to prices. The German bankers were buyers late in the day, apparently on advices from London. More confidence is felt in the operation of the Syndicate, though a general desire is felt for an authoritative statement from them.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes more active, but lower on low and medium grades. There is a limited supply of shipping brands, which are wanted. Wheat was dull but firmly held, especially choice spring. Private advices from Europe are more favorable. Pork was quiet but firm. For new mess $14.50 cash is bid, and $14.62 asked in the wholesale way. 1,500 brls for April sold at $14.55. Dry salted meats are scarce and wanted. Short cut hams are quoted at 6¼@11c for 12 to 20 lbs average, and do shoulders at 5½@5¾c. Bacon is in fair demand. For long clear 7c is bid; for short clear 7¾c bid and 7¾c asked. Lard was steady. Sales include 500 tcs prime steam for February at 8 3-16c.

The Philadelphia Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the Chairmen of the Committees on Trades and Occupations on the Centennial Anniversary, yesterday, reports of subscriptions to stock were read, which showed large receipts. A letter was read from J. Edgar Thompson, announcing that the Railroad Committee would raise at least $500,000. A grand mass meeting is to be held on Washington's birthday in aid of the cause.

The Horse Disease.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Feb. 13.—The epizootic has appeared at Battle Mountain, Nev., and caused the Battle Mountain and Austin Stage Company to take off the heavy stages and substitute light wagons. Heavy freighting is nearly suspended. There are seventy-five cases in two stables, and the number is rapidly increasing.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Serious Collision on the Central Pacific—A Train on the Grand Trunk Ditched and Several Wounded—Collision on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad—Other Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—A Pullman palace car and a postoffice car on the Grand Trunk train east, were thrown from the track, near Prescott, yesterday. The former was demolished, but the others sustained very little injury. Several passengers were injured, but none dangerously. The names of the injured are: J. D. Fridham, of Chicago, foot injured; Mrs. Moore, of Maine, injured in the head and chest, and leg fractured; J. Floyd, England, cut about the head; Mr. Slago, Montreal, thigh injured; J. H. Cameron, Kirkfield, head fractured; W. S. Brunnell, Kansas, leg and arm injured; Mr. Stafford, Ontario, slightly wounded on the face.

CORINNE, Utah, Feb. 13.—The following despatch has been received from Elko, Nevada, dated to-day: A collision occurred on the Central Pacific Railroad at 6:05 last evening, 13 miles east of here, between the east-bound passenger train that left San Francisco on the morning of the 11th, and a west-bound freight train. The particulars of the affair are as follows: The scene of the accident is 13 miles east of here, on a sharp curve, where the road runs through a canon on the Humboldt River, the grade being about 20 feet above the water. The passenger train was on time, and proceeding slowly around the curve, when the engineer saw the freight train coming at a furious speed. When the engineers first saw each other, the trains were not 400 feet apart. The engineer of the passenger train reversed his engine, put on the air-brakes, and jumped down the embankment into the river, followed by the fireman, just in time to save themselves. The air-brakes "worked like a charm," having nearly stopped the passenger train before the engines struck, and preventing the cars telescoping. In the meanwhile the engineer of the freight train had whistled "down brakes" and reversed his engine, but it was too late; his train came thundering along till both engines struck. The engines leaped into the air and fell on one side of the track a mass of ruins. The mail-car of the passenger train had the front end stove in, and a coal car of the freight was piled on top of it. The tender of the passenger train was also precipitated down the bank into the river. The freight train had six cars more or less smashed. The following is a list of the wounded, none being killed: C. Jack, fireman of the freight train, had his head badly bruised and his back badly injured, thought fatally; John Bailey, brakeman on the freight train, had his head cut, his face bruised, and his back injured. J. Parton, brakeman on the passenger train had his face and head cut. Some of the passengers were slightly bruised, but none seriously. The cause of the collision is attributed to the carelessness of the train-despatcher at Carlin, who, it is reported, gave the freight train orders to run on the passenger train's time, without giving the passenger train orders to wait for them. It was known by the Superintendent at Carlin, before the collision occurred, that the trains would collide, and an engine and wrecking car were got ready to send out before the trains came together.

Later reports are that the express messenger had a leg badly smashed.

It snowed hard all day yesterday, and the greater part of the night. We now have two feet on the level. The mercury is 20 deg. above zero, with a brisk west wind, which threatens to blockade the road. The engines here find great difficulty in getting through the snow.

It is now reported that the wreck will be cleared by night, and trains will again commence running.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—Charles Yannell, Train Master on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, was crushed to death, to-day, at East Saginaw, between two cars, while directing the shunting of cars.

An unknown man, name supposed from his papers to be J. B. Giller, was run over and killed at Birch Run, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, while endeavoring to get on the train while in motion.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—This morning a passenger train on the Baltimore Railroad, owing to a misplaced switch, ran into a coal oil train, below Gray's Ferry. The engine, tender, and a tank of oil were burned. The conductor of the Philadelphia immediately commenced work to secure his pardon, and were finally successful. Carrick has been in the Penitentiary a little over a year, but his appearance indicates that his sufferings have been great. His wife accompanied the Marshal to the prison, and her joy at seeing her husband a free man again was indescribable.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—Albert Shaw, brakeman on the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, was struck by an engine last night, and injured so badly that he died this morning.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Temporary Trestle over the James River—Fifteen Workmen Precipitated into the River—Six or Seven Killed or Drowned.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—B. H. Hendon and Philip Hampton, employed on a bridge in course of construction across the James River, between Richmond and Manchester, were drowned this morning while attempting to get to their work in a boat, which, owing to the swollen condition of the river, became unmanageable and upset.

At a later hour, another dreadful accident occurred at the same place. A temporary trestle work across two of the pillars of the bridge, upon which about fifteen men were engaged in laying the iron superstructure, gave way, precipitating the whole party into the water. Nine were rescued, and the remainder either drowned or killed by being dashed against the timbers and iron which were down with them. Among the lost was John Harrison, of Ohio. Of those rescued, two floated about a mile down the river on timbers, and were taken out badly injured and nearly chilled to death. One seized hold of a short piece of rope fastened to the broken timbers which had not fastened among the rocks, and remained there for two hours, but was finally rescued with ropes and an empty boat, which was drifted to him from the Pittsburgh Railroad bridge about 150 yards above the scene of the disaster.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the General Assembly.

Large Number of Bills Introduced in Both Houses.

Outlines of the Bill for the Collection of City Taxes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLECTION OF CITY TAXES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Committee on Municipal Affairs, after reading all the bills presented to them, took up a substitute which, having been prepared with great care, was read a second time to-day. The bill is substantially the same bill which was prepared and argued upon by a convention of the Mayors of the cities of this State last year, but which could not be passed by the Assembly, as it was hoped and believed that the general revenue law would be ample enough in its provisions to meet the necessities of State, county, and city officials in raising the separate revenues required. Experience has, however, proven that while that law requires but very little amendment for State and county purposes, it is wholly inadequate and unfitted to meet the requirements of cities in the assessment or the collection of taxes for city purposes. It was hoped that the Enabling act of March 22, 1872, legalizing the assessment and collection of city taxes for 1871, would afford the authorities in cities time and opportunity to arrange for raising their revenues for 1872 under the general Revenue law. Chicago and nearly all the principal cities of the State were compelled to proceed under the old system in assessing their city taxes for 1872, and consequently one of the first bills presented to the Assembly, this session, was a bill asking that these assessments for city taxes for the year 1872 be legalized. This emergency bill has been reported upon favorably, and will no doubt become law. But, what will be done with the assessment for 1873? If the Revenue law could not be made to apply for 1872, will it be any more pliable in 1873?

The bill to be reported to the House is very voluminous, a necessity claimed for it from the fact that no two lawyers of any ability have been able to agree in opinion as to the effect which the general Revenue law has upon the existing city charters. If a law should be enacted enabling city authorities to assess and levy taxes under their charters, and the Supreme Court should decide that this power had been taken away by the Revenue law, it would be a bad fix. So the bill agreed upon by the Committee provides that the Common Council of any incorporated city in the State, a majority of all the Aldermen elected agreeing, may proceed to assess, levy, and collect city taxes, the bill enumerating the purposes to which such taxes shall be applied. It also provides that the Mayor shall nominate and the Council confirm the appointment of a City Collector and City Assessor, and that the Council shall elect as many Assistant Assessors as may be necessary. It also provides for the means of raising money for the construction of sewers, laying water mains, paving, lighting, etc. The provisions with regard to delinquent taxes, and appeals against judgment, are very stringent, and the "dodgers" will have to be very artful indeed to get round them. Personal actions for the collection of personal taxes are provided for to be brought before Justices of the Peace or any Court of competent jurisdiction by the City Collector. The sale of lots and lands for delinquent taxes is, of course, to be made by a general officer of the county, according to the Constitution, but he shall only act as an officer, to carry out the execution of the judgment of the Court, and shall not collect any of the city money. He is to be paid for his services such sum as the Council may determine. This will save the enormous amount of fees, such as Chicago had to pay the County Treasurer at the last sale, amounting to over $13,000, while the City Collector, pith his numerous staff, had to stand aside, doing nothing.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD TRACKS.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill to repeal Section 3 of an act approved Feb. 15, 1863, being "an act to extend the powers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company," the section being as follows:

> Said Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company is hereby authorized to change, relocate, or take up such of its tracks or branches as it may deem necessary for the convenient management of its business, and said Company as now consolidated may have and exercise all the powers heretofore conferred by the laws of this or any other State upon the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and the Galena & Chicago Union Railway Company, or any other Company consolidated with it.

Mr. Anderson objects to the section on the ground that it gives unlimited power to the Company to do as it pleases under the laws of this or any other State, and to change and relocate its tracks in this State under laws made in other States.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Quinn introduced a bill to abolish capital punishment, and providing that persons convicted of murder shall be confined in the Penitentiary for a term of years to be fixed by the jury. The bill was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading without reference.

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

Mr. Ray introduced a bill providing that any person keeping open any theatre, circus, concert, or other exhibition, show, or amusement, or shall exhibit any panorama, show, or device on Sunday, shall be subject to a fine of $200, and imprisonment for six months or less, at the discretion of the Court.

DAMAGES FOR DEATH.

A bill was introduced leaving with juries the amount of damages to be awarded for injuries resulting in death, the action to be begun within two years after death.

STREET NEW BILLS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Holles to repeal Section 30 of the Revenue law so as to compel other citizens and corporations besides banks and bankers to furnish the Assessors a sworn statement of the actual amount of their capital, instead of one-third, as now.

Mr. Hite, of LeClaire, presented a bill providing for the establishment of an Insurance Department, with clerks, actuaries, examiners, and such other paraphernalia.

A bill has been prepared to amend the Eminent Domain law so that compensation may be obtained by the owners of property damaged by the construction of viaducts. This is to anticipate the construction of viaducts over the railroad tracks in Chicago.

ON THE WAY TO ST. LOUIS.

Every Chicago lobbyist who arrives here, and does not desire to make his business known, says he is "on the way to St. Louis," and "laid over to see the boys." They continue to lie over for several days, and return home without seeing St. Louis or tasting its muddy water. This excuse is getting entirely "too thin," and "going to St. Louis" means that a man is on some doubtful mission he wishes to keep quiet. There are several "on the way to St. Louis" now.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. H. Brainerd, of the Board of Trade, is here to set afloat the bills adopted at a recent meeting of the Directors referring to a division of the Railroad and Warehouse Board, and to the grain inspection.

Board of Health Commissioner Reynolds arrived this morning. All the Boards will soon be represented here.

UPSIDE DOWN.

The roll call published on the tariff question referred to the adoption of the Philadelphia platform, and not to the motion to lay on the table, as given by mistake. The vote should, therefore, have been reversed.

THE INCORESIVE PARTICLES.

The Cook County delegation held a preliminary meeting, when Mr. Wayman was made Chairman. Another gathering of the incohesive particles will be held next week to consider the resolutions on the abolition of Boards in Chicago, especially the Police Board. A majority of the delegation seem to be in favor of the present system, and if any relief is to be had it must come from the country members.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The Vaughan Railroad Freight bill was introduced in the House this morning, and referred to the Committee on Warehouses. It is slightly amended, the number of classes being reduced from five to four.

NOTARIES' SEALS.

The Senate bill referring to the seals of Notaries, so that when reappointed they need not buy new ones, was ordered to a third reading in the House.

BETS ILLEGAL.

Mr. Bradwell introduced a bill providing that no money bet on any wager of any kind can be recovered at law. It includes stock-jobbing and is intended by its author to promote morality.

THE CANAL BILL.

The Canal bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SHAWNEETOWN.

The House agreed to the Senate resolution providing for sending a Joint Committee to Shawneetown to investigate the claim made by that ancient burgh against the State.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

A Deficiency Appropriation bill was introduced by Mr. Hildreth, and a bill to abolish the State Board of Charities on the ground that it was an expensive luxury, by Mr. Casey. Senator Short introduced a bill to allow mortgages of corporations, whose property and franchises may have been sold under the mortgage, to reorganize under their old charters, and enjoy all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities imposed thereby. This would revive many old charters, confirming advantages that cannot be acquired under the general Incorporation act.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.

PETITIONS.

From the citizens of Knox County, asking the repeal of the Stock law. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

RECONSIDERED.

The resolution passed yesterday requiring bills on second reading to be printed, was reconsidered.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

House messages were taken up, and the House resolution requesting Representatives in Congress to vote against grants to corporations of public lands, was concurred in. Also the House resolution in regard to the purchase of certain surveyors' instruments, once the property of the late President Lincoln.

The House resolution in regard to the improvement of Western rivers was read.

Mr. CREWS moved to add the Wabash River.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Senator HENRY—To provide legislation to guarantee to colored children the right of admission to public schools, and to imprison school officers denying such right and refusing such admittance.

After some discussion, the resolution was laid on the table and ordered printed.

By Senator CUMMINGS—Requiring the Auditor to inform the Senate of the amount paid to Trustees of State institutions, as salaries or incidental expenses. Adopted.

By Senator BALDWIN—In reference to further endowment, by Congress, of Agricultural Colleges, and asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor such legislation. Adopted.

By Senator CASEY—To prepare legislation to collect a poll-tax from all legal voters. Referred to Committee on Revenue.

By consent, Senator BURRIS called up Senate bill 170, providing for registration in case of special elections. Ordered to third reading, engrossed, and ordered printed.

Senator BALDWIN called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill effectually preventing witnesses in criminal cases from being deprived of their liberty (except in such cases where such witnesses refuse to be sworn, or to testify). The resolution was discussed, pending which the hour for discussing Senator Waite's bill, allowing criminals to testify, came up by special order. On motion, consideration of the special order was postponed until Thursday next.

Discussion was renewed on Senator Baldwin's resolution, and it was amended by substituting "requesting" instead of "instructing" the Judiciary Committee, and, as amended, adopted.

A resolution to print 3,000 copies of Governor Oglesby's address, upon his election as United States Senator, was taken up, and consideration postponed indefinitely.

A resolution to print 9,000 copies of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was discussed and referred to the Committee on Printing.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Revision Committee reported the original bill, for an act to revise the law in relation to the State Auditor. Also, the same in relation to Treasurer. Bills ordered to a first reading.

The Education Committee reported a substitute for bill No. 10, concerning County Superintendents of Schools. Ordered to a first reading.

The Executive Committee reported back bill No. 164, to extend to all persons the benefits of the free school system of this State, asking that it be printed. So ordered.

The Committee on Canals and Rivers reported an amendment striking out all but the enacting clause for bill 152, authorizing the Canal Commissioners to construct a lock or dam near Copperas Creek. The Committee report was concurred in.

NEW BILL.

By consent, Senator SHORT introduced a bill in relation to sales of mortgaged prior to the adoption of the new Constitution by corporations. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

ALTON CITY COURT.

Senator YAGER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, a bill to abolish the Alton City Court. Adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Consideration of Senate bill 48, in relation to notarial seals. Ordered to a third reading.

SHAWNEETOWN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate joint resolution in relation to the Shawneetown appropriation was taken up and concurred in.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. ANDERSON—To repeal the act in relation to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

By Mr. BALLOW—To provide for the collection of revenue.

By Mr. BRADWELL—To prevent gambling.

By Mr. CASEY—In relation to a soldiers' monument at Mound City; also, to abolish the State Board of Charities.

By Mr. CASSADY—To amend the School law.

By Mr. FLANDERS—To divide the State of Illinois into Judicial Circuits.

By Mr. FORTH—To abolish the office of County Superintendents of Schools.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To amend the Revenue law.

By Mr. HARVEY—In relation to the election and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. HITE (St. Clair)—To create an Insurance Department.

By Mr. HILDRUP—To provide for the expenses of the State Government.

By Mr. HOILES—To repeal Section 30 of the Revenue law.

By Mr. JOHNSTON—Regulating freights on railroads.

By Mr. MARSH—To prevent the destruction of fish.

By Mr. MASSIE—To amend the School law.

By Mr. McPHERRAN—In relation to causing death by wrongful acts in the management of railways.

By Mr. MIDDLECOFF—In relation to roads and bridges.

By Mr. MOORE (Adams)—Amending the act in relation to Justices and Constables.

By Mr. MOOSE—To fix the fees of Township Collectors.

By Mr. NEVILLE—Providing for the payment of damage done by dogs.

By Mr. PELTZER—To promote the science of surgery.

By Mr. PLOWMAN—Amending the Election law in relation to municipal elections.

By Mr. QUINN—To abolish capital punishment in the State of Illinois.

By Mr. RAY—In regard to public moralities.

By Mr. SAVAGE—To amend the charter of the village of Lockport.

By Mr. SHAW—To amend the Revenue law.

By Mr. WARNER—Requiring druggists to keep a record of the sale of poisons and liquors.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs reported a bill for the levy and collection of taxes in incorporated cities, which was read a first time, and ordered printed.

The Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills reported that House bill 143, in relation to the election of Recorder of Deeds in counties of 60,000 inhabitants, was correctly engrossed.

ANOTHER NEW BILL.

By Mr. OLSON—To regulate reporting and the publication of Supreme Court reports.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

A message was received from the Governor submitting the report of the Canal Commissioners.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

House bill 174, providing for the building of a lock and dam at Copperas Creek, on the Illinois River, was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill to exempt homestead and personal property from sale on execution was read a second time.

An amendment was offered by Mr. SWAN striking out the additional exemption of $100.

Mr. COLLINS offered an amendment striking out the sections providing for the exemption of tools and implements of mechanics and business men, implements or library of professional men, and materials and stock in trade or business.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. JONES, with leave, introduced a resolution asking that the Penitentiary Commissioner be authorized to send for persons and papers in order to investigate the charges in relation to the management of the Penitentiary. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

were presented against the repeal of the Temperance law, and in relation to the Stock law.

Pending the consideration of Mr. Collins' amendment, the House adjourned.

A BATCH OF BURGLARIES.

About This Time of the Year Look Out for Cracksmen.

More Daring Exploits by the Midnight Marauders.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock the residence of John Alston, Esq., No. 509 West Washington street, was entered by burglars and a gold watch and chain, valued at $200, a pocket-book containing $50 in money, a valuable set of bosom studs, and two tickets to New York, *via* the Michigan Southern Railroad, were taken. It appears that about 2 o'clock Mrs. Alston was aroused by an unusual noise in her room, and, on looking up, was terrified to see a man leaning over the bed. She at once screamed, but was soon quieted by the robber, who grasped her throat so firmly that she could neither speak nor breathe. Mr. Alston, being awakened by the cries of his wife, sprang up, not comprehending at first the real condition of affairs. In an instant, however, he saw the robber's hand upon the throat of his prostrate wife, and jumped at him. By this time, however, the two men who had been ransacking the house had gathered up their plunder and left the house. Finding himself alone, the third robber tore himself from Mr. Alston's clutches, and ran out of the room, closely followed by that gentleman. As they descended the stairs, Mr. Alston succeeded in grasping a portion of the thief's clothing. He, however, jerked himself loose, with such power and suddenness as to tear the entire nail from one of Mr. Alston's fingers, and throwing him down the remaining portion of the stairway.

The thief, of course, got away, leaving Mr. Alston to return to his room, suffering from the broken nail and the bruises he had received from the fall. When he reached his room door Mrs. Alston, hearing his footsteps, mistook them for those of the burglar's, and slammed the door in his face, striking him on the forehead, and so stunning him as to knock him down. She soon discovered her mistake, however, and with the assistance of a servant took wounds her husband had received were soon cared for.

If the alarm had not been sooner given, it is believed that the property taken would have included silverware and other valuable goods within reach. The case has been given to the detectives, with little hope of securing the burglars.

The offices of F. H. Revell, publisher and importer, No. 114 Madison street, were entered by thieves early yesterday morning. The stock consisting largely of religious books and Bibles, the thieves did not molest it, but confined their investigations to the money drawer, from which they extracted only a small amount of change.

James Donnelly and James Milliken were arraigned in the Armory yesterday morning for entering the residence on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-fourth street, a few nights ago, during which visit, it will be remembered, they were very social with the servants. They were held in $1,000 bail for examination next Thursday.

"Baldy" Sheppard and Peter Badeldorf, charged with breaking open the hardware store of Frederick Aye, No. 82 Archer avenue, were yesterday held for trial, by Justices Banyon and Daggett, at the Criminal Court, in bail of $1,000 each.

The examination of the Tremont House robbers will take place this morning before Justice Scully at the West Side Police Station. There will be some arrests made to-day which will probably develop some important facts.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

What the Board of Public Works must do with the Lake front park this spring—their *level* best!

Dick Lane, the notorious robber, was yesterday sent to Centreville, Mich., for the purpose of standing trial as being connected with the well-known St. Joseph records robbery.

The annual meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Myers' Opera House, on the 21st inst., from 1 to 5 p. m. Matters of importance will be discussed. Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Matilda Jocelyn Gage, and other prominent persons will speak.

The regular scientific meeting of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois will be held this evening at the office of Dr. A. Reeves, 292 Wabash avenue. A paper will be presented by Dr. Curtis on the "Histology of the Lobule of the Liver," with illustrative slides. Some new infusorial earth will be exhibited and distributed.

The special bail law, which provides that when an arrest is made the person arrested shall be liberated upon depositing with the station keeper a sum of money which shall be twice the amount of the regular fine in such case, and $10 additional, will go into operation as soon as the Law Institute shall provide proper blanks.

Minnie Marks, whose successful operations as a thief, burglar, assassin, and outlaw, have given him a notorious character, was arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday, charged with the crime of robbing a passenger on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, a few nights since, of $1,200. Marks has been identified as being one or the occupants of the car with the passenger who was robbed, and in default of $3,000 bail, was sent to jail to await a further examination on the 22d of this month.

Cunningham's Insurance Office.

In writing up the new Chicago, it is of interest to especially mention the new offices recently fitted up by W. H. Cunningham, in Nixon's Building, on the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets. In choosing this location for an insurance office Mr. Cunningham has observed the external fitness of things, the building being absolutely fire-proof, and the only one in the burnt district of the city that successfully withstood the ravages of the great fire. Prominent amongst the attractions of Mr. Cunningham's office are the gilt medallion signs in the large plate-glass windows on the LaSalle street front, representing the seals of his Companies; the coat-of-arms of the State of Pennsylvania, representing the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company; the old silver dollar, with the head of the original representative of Liberty for the American, and the fire-plug hose, so well known as the trade-mark of the Fire Association of Philadelphia. In addition to the artistic part of this picture, Mr. Cunningham has been careful to place the assets and date of organization of each of the old companies, giving them to be of the strongest and oldest represented in this city. Mr. Cunningham is an old hand in the insurance profession, having spent his entire business life, fifteen years, in its study, and has held positions of much responsibility and experience, and it is not too much to say that any business entrusted to his care will receive such prompt and business-like attention as is not usually given.

Investment Bonds.

The Northern Pacific 7-30 first mortgage gold bonds bear 7 3-10 per cent interest in gold, and have the following elements of strength and safety, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its rights, franchises and equipments.
3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, for payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories.

Over 500 miles of the road is completed, and the earnings for 1873 will be large.

The Company reserve the bonds at 10 per cent premium in payment for their lands.

JAY COOKE & Co., Financial Agents.

For sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago.

Merit Is Its Own Success.

Superior merits and capabilities, cheapness in price, and ease of operation, have placed the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine on an equality with all other machines in the market. The public shows its appreciation of all that it is and does by purchasing the machines as fast as the company can possibly manufacture them. There is no test of a sewing machine ever yet inaugurated but what has been used on the Improved Wilson, and in every case it has come off ahead of every other machine in use. No pains or expense is spared in the material used in it, or the workmanship of its construction, to make the Wilson every way one of the best, most pleasant, and most reliable sewing machines in existence. It costs but $50, and is sold on easy payments. Salesroom at No. 278 West Madison street, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

The New York Store, Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison street, having bought the stock of A. Willis Payne, will offer the same for the next ten days at 50 cents on the dollar. Heavy merino shirts and drawers are offered at 60, 75 cents, and $1, worth double to buy direct from manufacturers. Ladies' and gents' hosiery at 25, 30, and 50c, worth more to import. Good linen handkerchiefs at 12½c. A full line of ribbons, laces, and notions at half the actual cost. We are still offering our silks, velvets, and dress goods at astonishing low prices. We are now daily receiving great bargains in linens and staple goods of our own importation.

IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE.

A Detroit Elopement Case Developed in Chicago.

Light Thrown Upon the Subject by a "Descriptive" Brakeman.

George P. Warner, of Detroit, is a man who is regretting the faithlessness of the human family, especially his own share of it. Sex is no object. His wife is one of the faithless and her paramour the other, so that both varieties of the human deceiver are represented. Mr. Warner is from Detroit. At present he is in Chicago, hunting for the faithless. He would require no lantern to aid him in his search for such people generally, for most improper persons who have disgraced themselves elsewhere come to Chicago, to undergo a whitewashing and fumigating process. Eliza Warner and Hugh Snyder are doubtless no exceptions to the general rule. The system is well tried, but is becoming monotonous. However, he may as well have his story told for him, since he is an injured party, and most injured parties like to get the world's sympathy, even if it does come handed to them with a smile of contempt. Warner is a laborer, an industrious, hard-working man, the possessor of the faithless Agnes and one child. He mourns the latter, $60 in gold, and $15 in currency. He lived with his wife in Detroit. About three weeks ago he took the man Snyder into the bosom of his family more literally than he supposed. Snyder had come from Fort Laramie, Kansas, and, while in Detroit, worked in a planing mill. On Jan. 28 Dr. Aikman came to Warner in the afternoon and advised him to go home, as there was trouble there. Snyder, he said, was a villain, and had abused his confidence. He had drugged Mrs Warner, and was evidently planning some evil movement. Warner took his advice and went home, but found that portion of the house occupied by him closed up, and Mrs. Warner and Snyder missing. He made inquiries, and learned from Mrs. Thorne, who occupied the same building, the following consolatory information: "I saw that man putting medicine into Mrs. Warner's food and drink. He drugged everything she ate." Warner made further inquiries, and learned that his wife and Snyder left the house at 3 o'clock on that afternoon, and, to avert suspicion, took a steamer across to Windsor. They returned on the steamer Union soon afterwards, and took the 6:15 p. m. express for Chicago.

This was nice news for the bereaved husband. He did not learn it all in a day. It took him some time to find out all he knew, but he found out more than he cared to, "proving himself what most he feared to be." The result of his inquiries and discoveries was his determination to follow the parties, without further delay, to Chicago. He left on Tuesday by the midnight express train. From W. C. Bains, brakeman on the Michigan Central Railroad, he learned that a woman came through on the evening of Jan. 28, whom he described as follows: "Large black eyes, black hair cut middling short, lance-wound scar under her chin, five feet five inches in height, spare faced, very pale, with a white cloud on her head, brown merino dress, plaid shawl of six colors, brown gipsy hat." She had with her "a child 21 months old, with black eyes, brown hair, strawberry mark behind the left ear, dressed in a black and red checked dress and brown waterproof cloak, red stockings, slippers with a band over the instep." The man who was with the woman and child was "5 feet 10½ inches, weight about 185 pounds, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, low forehead, flattened nose, small moustache, dyed; blue suit, with "jockey" hat, gaiters, brown overcoat with red lining, coston-dotted shirt, and squint eyes."

These amazingly minute descriptions were promptly recognized by Warner, who saw every article of his wife's clothing and every peculiarity of the trio here photographed with wonderful distinctness. Bains further informed his interrogator that the man (Snyder) had the money. They sat in opposite seats. He called her Sarah Eliza,—her maiden name being Eliza Greaves. Bains states that Snyder left the woman in the car near Twenty-ninth street.

Nothing further has been heard of the missing parties. Poor Warner may have to go further before he overtakes them.

It appears that Snyder and his lady-love had gone through the deserted husband's property and carried away the $60 in gold and $15 in currency above mentioned, to meet the expenses of the elopement. He had been drinking freely for a few days previous to the sudden departure, probably out of Warner's pocket money. There is an obvious moral to this story, which we forbear to print.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Detroit *Tribune* thinks there is no doubt the Republican Convention at Lansing, 26th, will unanimously renominate Judge Isaac P. Christiancy for the Supreme Court.

—Bishop Simpson wants it understood that he is fully committed to the doctrine of woman-suffrage. He thinks we have come upon such a corrupt period in our National, State, and Municipal Governments, that nothing but woman-suffrage will save us. The good Bishop enlarged upon this in a speech, last week, at Philadelphia, intended for the Constitutional Convention. He evidently does not believe that the Republican party is equal to the task of reforming itself.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* invites attention to Mr. Colfax's remarks, in a four-line paragraph, and says: "On this statement his reputation must depend."

—The Savannah *Republican* says of President Grant's tour through the South:

> If the President would only travel with his eyes open, and see and judge for himself the actual condition of things South, and the character of those who claim to be his special representatives, the trip might do him and us good. He would certainly then return a sadder and a wiser man. Let him come by all means.

—Judge Durell, at New Orleans, does not yet find time to give to his decision of last December the necessary legal completeness for an appeal to the Superior Court of the United States; and it is no longer expected that he will ever find time.

—The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig*, in expectancy of a Post Office, feels called upon by recent events to reiterate its belief that the Republican party is equal to the work of purifying itself.

—The Alabama Legislature, by two majority in the House and the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor in the Senate, has passed a resolution declaring valid all the acts of the so-called Legislature in the Court House. These acts include the $2,000,000 bond issue, placed with Henry Clews, and the election of Spencer to the United States Senate.

—The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says of the several projects before the Legislature for compulsory education:

> The first step once made, "amendments" of the law will be next in order, enlarging this "inch" of compulsion, little by little, into an "ell," until the Red Republican, Woodhullian standard is fairly reached, and the *State* is recognized as the only parent of her children, and the only being entitled to a parent's rights and a parent's authority. Wouldn't it be just as well to hesitate awhile before taking the first step?

The Detroit *Post* (Administration) says:

> Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, has been frequently mentioned as a probable candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, against Mr. Blaine, of Maine, the present Speaker. Doubtless there is a strong feeling at the South in favor of obtaining that office; and some sympathizers at the North that would, as a sign of fraternal feeling, like to vote for a Southern member for Speaker. But Mr. Maynard cannot succeed; and we doubt if the South succeeds in many years.

—The Mobile *Register* says:

> An effort is being made by so-called *Southern* Republicans to secure representation in Grant's Cabinet. About the meanest representative that the South could have in the Washington Cabinet would be found in a Southern carpet-bagger or scalawag. For our part, we should prefer an entire Northern Cabinet. Among Northern Republicans perchance honorable and honest men may be found. But we cannot see how that is possible from the ranks of carpet-baggers and scalawags.

—Senators Hitchcock and Tipton, and Representative Taffe, of Nebraska, publish a card calling for returns on which to base a claim of Nebraska to an additional (second) Representative in Congress. The vote of Nebraska, last October, for Governor, was 27,770, and in November, for President, 26,141. There are any number of Congressional Districts that poll a larger vote and do not have two Senators.

—The Louisiana Sypher, in Congress, thinks aloud: "Our friends from Louisiana came here hoping to do good, but they have done our side irreparable injury."

—Brother Harlan exhorts Brother Pomeroy to "cleanse his skirts" without unnecessary delays. Mr. Hugh Hastings' paper, sitting in the seat of the scornful, remarks: "As an invocation, this is melancholy; as sarcasm, it is incomparable."

—Fifty-two ladies of Atchison, married and single, have addressed a letter of condolence to Senator Pomeroy, which is indicative of his continued popularity with the sex. The dear little innocents don't believe a word about those Baltimore and Topeka scandals; but that is womanlike all over.—*St. Louis Times.*

—Reading both sides of the Credit Mobilier testimony, we are gradually driven to the conclusion that the *Saturday Review's* criticism of Mr. Froude is applicable to many of the witnesses now testifying at Washington. The *Review* says Mr. Froude's mind is "inherently inaccurate," although he is never guilty of wilful perversion of the truth. There are several "inherently inaccurate" people mixed up in the Oakes Ames business, and yet we trust none of them are capable of "wilful perversion."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—The New York *Express*—Mr. James Brooks' newspaper—has for its motto the following patriotic sentiment: "One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny." How would it do for Mr. Brooks to adorn his colors with this motto: "One Pacific Railroad, one Credit Mobilier, and one Son-in-Law."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The testimony in the Credit Mobilier investigation at Boston, Friday, suggests two pertinent questions, which Mr. Chairman Wilson forgot to ask and Mr. Secretary Ham did not volunteer to answer, but which, if correctly answered, might shed some light upon the mysterious reciprocal workings of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier, and the whereabouts of the much sought-after missing bonds: (1) Who instructed Mr. Ham to "lock up his safe and absent himself from New York until he was sent for?" (2) Who is it that regularly presents at New York the coupons of the bonds that cannot be found?—*Springfield Republican.*

—The conviction is taking strong hold of the public mind that the makers and executors of law have ceased to be adequate to the protection of society. It will, indeed, be an awful state of things when the people, in their original sovereignty, discard the forms and ministers of law and take naked justice into their own hands.—*New York Observer.*

ANOTHER VERSION.

Some New Facts Concerning the Alleged Killing of Mrs. Schevers.

Statements of Witnesses to the Brutality of Her Husband.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE, while visiting the House of Correction on Wednesday, with the city officials, interviewed the man Schevers, who was there incarcerated for a breach of the peace. Schevers' name is before the Chicago public at present as a candidate for the gallows, prospectively. It will be remembered that his wife died very recently, and the cause of her death is attributed to a brutal assault by her husband. The remains which had been buried, have subsequently been reviewed, and undoubted marks of violence have been discovered. The reporter learned from Schevers that he was the victim of malicious prosecution on the part of one Charles Matthews, living at No. 169 Canalport avenue, to whom he applied the name of "Peeping Tom." This gentleman, Mr. Matthews, was interviewed by a reporter yesterday, and his statements, if sworn to before a jury of intelligent men, will, without doubt, get Mr. Schevers into trouble. Mr. Matthews, who expresses his readiness to testify to this effect under oath, states that he was living with Mr. Schevers and his wife at Mr. Pardam's boarding-house, and was at the time on good terms with them. Mrs. Schevers had been ailing for five or six weeks previous to the assault, which led to death, seriously so at times. On the evening of Jan. 21, at 6 o'clock, Mr. Matthews came home, and went to the bed-room of the deceased. Her husband was sitting at the bed-side, talking to her. Mr. Matthews talked pleasantly with them for a short time, and then went down to supper. While at his meal he heard screams from up-stairs, and ran immediately to the sick woman's room to learn the cause. He opened the door and saw Schevers standing on the bed, his foot upon his wife's stomach, and one hand on her throat. Mr. Matthews is not positive, but he believes he saw Schevers strike the poor woman with the other hand. He did his best to separate them, but the infuriated assailant held on to his wife's night dress, and tore it rather than relinquish his hold. The assault was proven further by bruises on the poor creature's forehead, and scratches on her throat and breast. When Matthews pulled him away, Schevers shouted "Let me go and I will kill the d——— b——h." Mr. Matthews states that he knew but little of the family, but, so far from playing the spy and peeping round, he was at all times ready to assist them. On two occasions when Mrs. Schevers was very sick, he got up in the night and went for a doctor. Previous to the occasion mentioned, he had not known personally of Schevers abusing his wife, but it was the general report among the boarders, who had no hesitation in speaking freely about it.

One gentleman who boarded with the unfortunate woman and her miserable persecutor, at the house of Mrs. Payton, on Jefferson street, stated that Schevers had, on one occasion, locked her up in her room for fourteen days, and never permitted her to go out of it during the whole of that time. How much longer she would have remained in a state of imprisonment is a matter of conjecture, for at the end of the time mentioned she broke out through the window, with little or no clothing on, and was supplied by the other boarders with garments. She frequently told the boarders that her husband was in the habit of jerking her out of bed and otherwise shamefully abusing her. He had never provided for her in any way, and her fellow-boarders, out of sheer compassion for her, bought her clothing. The narrator had himself bought her a pair of shoes.

Mrs. Schevers was an American by birth, and had been married to the man who so shamefully ill-treated her only two years; not four, as stated by him. She was young, well bred, and exceedingly amiable and attractive, being possessed of unusual personal charms. It is to be hoped that Schevers will meet his deserts, and there would seem to be no reason why he should not be dealt with at once, as several witnesses stand ready to testify to the facts above stated.

Funeral of Governor Geary.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—The funeral of Governor Geary took place to-day. The body was taken to the First Presbyterian Church in charge of a guard of honor, accompanied by the pall-bearers and a Joint Committee of the Senate and House. After services at the church, the cortege formed and proceeded to the cemetery. The Knights Templar had charge of the body at the grave. Many private residences along the route were draped in mourning. The procession was an hour passing a given point.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—At a call of the Battlefield Memorial Association, the citizens paid respect to the memory of ex-Governor Geary to-day. Business was suspended.

The Maine Publishers' Protest.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—The Maine Editors' and Publishers' Association, last night, resolved against the proposed action of Congress requiring prepayment of postage on newspapers at the office of publication.

Another Embezzlement.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—The officers of the Cleveland Society for Savings publish a card to-day stating that a clerk in their employ has embezzled funds to the amount of $20,000. The amount has been made up to the Society. The name of the guilty party is not mentioned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Money is still close, though hardly as stringent as yesterday. Call loans were made at 7 per cent gold to 1-16 until the close, when they were done at 6@7 per cent.

Exchange was depressed by the report that a large loan of sterling was made to some stock people. Prime is quoted at 109@109¼.

Gold was firm, ranging from 114 to 114¼, with most of the business at 114⅛@114¼, closing, however, at 114@114¼. Loans 1@6 per cent for carrying, and flat to 1-64 for borrowing. Clearings, $59,000,000. Treasury disbursements, outside of the award, $260,000.

Governments were quiet and strong at an advance of ⅛.

Stocks were quiet throughout the day, owing to the locking up of money by the gold clique, and prices were somewhat irregular, with the bulk of business confined to a few shares. The market closed quiet, but firm.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¼	Coupons, '67	116¾
5-20s of '62	115½	Coupons, '68	116½
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	115¼	Currency 6s	115
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¼	New 5s	113⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94½	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79½	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessees, new	79½	North Carolinas, new	18½
Virginias, new	59		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	73½
W. U. Tel	43⅞	Wabash	72½
Quicksilver	43½	Wabash pfd	81
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	65½	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68½	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	115¾
Pacific Mail	75	Chicago & Alton pfd	118
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Erie	64½	C., C. & C	92½
Erie pfd	79	C., R. & Q	117
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	93½
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	41½
Michigan Central	100	Illinois Central	120¾
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	33½
Northwestern	61	Union Pacific bonds	97½
Northwestern pfd	90½	Central Pacific bonds	104½
Rock Island	119¾	Del. Lack. & Western	101½
N. J. Central	105	B. H. & Erie	9½
St. Paul	51¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s@12s 2d; club, 12s 6d@13s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 61s. Lard, 37s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

In the local money market, the progress toward an easier condition is perceptible, notwithstanding the increased demand from the grain-dealers, and, as the products of all kinds move off Eastward with the increasing supply of transportation, further progress in that direction may be expected. The demand from the country for currency seems to have fallen off some, and a sufficient supply has probably been sent out to facilitate all the exchanges that will be made for some time.

In the open market there is a better supply of money, and local stocks are more firmly held, and higher prices asked. Money is freely offered on these at 10 to 12 per cent.

Exchange continues very weak, owing to a larger supply, and was offered freely at 75c per $1,000 discount.

THE REAL VALUE OF GREENBACKS.

In response to some queries lately made by a citizen of Indianapolis, Professor A. L. Perry, who occupies the chair of Political Economy in Williams College, Mass., assents to the following proposition:

That the true value of gold, in our currency, instead of being 12 per cent premium, would be at least 40 if our laws had not in effect demonetized it, and if Mr. Boutwell did not control the market by the sale of Government gold.

This is only another way of saying that if greenbacks were not a legal tender, they would be worth only about 70 cents on the dollar (71¼ with gold at 140), instead of 89¼, as they are when gold is at 112.

Of the means by which he arrives at this estimate of the real depreciation of greenbacks, Professor Perry says:

The comparison of the amount of currency *per capita* in 1861 with the present, will be one test to determine it; a comparison of current prices at the two points will be another; neither of them quite perfect, but the test attainable.

Now, to sustain this theory, it must be assumed that all commodities in this country are 40 per cent higher in currency than they were in 1861. It is possible that this may be the case, but if so, it must be remembered that, at least, half of the increase of prices since 1861 is due to increased taxation, and the increased cost of transportation in the United States. The latter is, of course, to some extent, only a secondary effect of increased taxes; but the growth of the country has been so great that even if we had a specie currency, and there had been no increase of taxes since 1861, the cost of transportation on the great trunk lines of railway would be greater than it was in 1861. But, aside from these considerations, it is a well-established fact that prices of commodities are higher in Great Britain and other countries in Europe, where the currency is on a specie basis, and where prices are not affected by our depreciated currency, than they were in 1861. We should, therefore, regard Professor Perry's test of a comparison of prices as an unsatisfactory one. If the Legal-Tender act were repealed, the value of greenbacks would depend entirely upon the time when they were to be redeemed or funded into an interest-bearing obligation. If they were redeemed or funded at once, they would of course be worth par in gold. The rate of interest for money on long and secure investments in this country is about 6 per cent. If, therefore, greenbacks were not a legal tender, but were certain to be redeemed at par in gold at the end of ten years, they would be worth nearly 60 cents on the dollar in gold, because an investor could pay nearly that for them and get over 6 per cent simple interest at the end of the ten years by the redemption of greenbacks at par. Now the Government has an annual surplus of say $50,000,000 in annual revenue. If this surplus were directed as fast as collected to the redemption of greenbacks at par, the whole $356,000,000 would be redeemed and retired, and other currency would take their place by the end of seven years. An investor could therefore afford to pay 70 cents on the dollar in gold for greenbacks if he did not get present them for redemption until the last greenbacks were redeemed at the end of the seven years. But, if the $50,000,000 of annual revenue were devoted as fast as collected to the redemption of greenbacks, some of them would be worth par in gold at once, and an equation of the redemptions would probably show three years to be the longest time for which interest would have to be deducted, and 85 cents in gold would be about the real value of greenbacks without any reference to their character as legal tenders. We conclude, therefore, that if Congress would devote $50,000,000 annually to the redemption of greenbacks it might repeal the Legal-Tender act, and the greenbacks would rise to par in three or four years. But if the $50,000,000 per annum were redeemed—say by receiving them for 25 per cent of the duties on imports, and the Legal-Tender law still maintained, we should have greenbacks at par in gold within two years, and probably in one year. This was the principle of Secretary McCulloch's plan of getting back to specie payments, a plan not understood by the people at the time he tried it, but one to which resort will have to be made whenever resumption is successfully inaugurated. The value of greenbacks does not depend so much upon their legal quality, nor upon the amount of currency *per capita* in the country as it does upon the prospect of actual redemption in gold. This is the main point for legislators and financiers to keep in view. With greenbacks at par, no one need trouble themselves about the amount of currency *per capita* in the country. If there is not enough, the commercial community will supply itself with gold and silver without any legislation of Congress. As long as specie redemptions are maintained, there never can be too much paper currency for any considerable time, as it will go home to its issuers for redemption.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
6-20s of '62	115½	115¾
6-20s of '64	115¾	115¾
6-20s of '65	115	115¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114	114¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116¾
10-40s	114	114¾
U. S. 7s (New Issue,) ex int.	113½	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109¾-110%
Gold Exchange	....	114¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	113¾	114¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Feb. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $6,000.

Church st, bet Wisconsin and Menominee sts, w f, Lot 42, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 17, in Block 8 of Block 1, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,600.

Wood st, south of Polk st, w f, 18½x125 ft, dated Feb 8; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 4, in Block 11, of Clarke's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $450.

Idaho st, near West Polk st, w f, 66x125½ ft, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $2,300.

Deerpath av, 148 ft south of Thompson st, w f, 25x 125 ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $450.

Wabash st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $3,050.

Lots 12 and 13, in Block 9, Holbrook, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $800.

West Madison st, 133 ft w of Desplaines st, n f, undivided ½ of 20x190 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,500.

West Thirteenth st, w of and near Morgan st, n f, Lot 8, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,000.

Grant court, 209 ft s of West Twenty-second st, e f, 24x99 ft, dated Sept. 3, 1872; consideration, $700.

Seymour av, 125 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Wabash av, 93¼ ft n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 50x 164½ ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $7,800.

West Monroe st, 221½ ft w of Loomis st, s f, 24½x 167½ ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $5,000.

Division st, n w cor of Hooker st, Lots 11 to 14, dated July 1, 1872; consideration, $15,000.

Hastings st, bet Centre av and Throop st, n f, 17 ft to alley, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 19, in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $950.

North Dearborn st, n w cor of Division st, e f, 140x 140 ft, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $27,500. Andrew Squier to Francis S. Peabody.

North Morgan st, bet Indiana and Hubbard sts, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,000.

State st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 15, 1872; consideration, $2,200.

Idaho st, s w cor of West Polk st, e f, 33x125½ ft, dated Aug. 26, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Harrison st, bet Oakley and Western avs, n f, Lots 13 and 14, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $2,000.

S ½ of Lot 29 and n ½ of Lot 34, of Starr's Lots 29 to 35, in north addition, dated Dec. 19, 1872; consideration, $1,575.

Carpenter st, bet Indiana and Hubbard sts, e f, 452 116 ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $4,000.

Seminary st, 225½ ft n of thirty-first st, e f, 36x124 ft, dated July 26, 1872; consideration, $700.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wellington av, 10x144 ft in Block 5, of n ½ n w ¼ Sec. 28, 40, 14, dated Jan. 4: consideration, $400.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5, in Block 3, and Lot 44, in Block 2, in n ½ n w ¼ S e 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28, 1872; consideration, $800.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	3,726	2,060	4,529	2,021
Wheat, bu	43,410	4,367	5,340	3,226
Corn, bu	98,415	48,953	4,346	42,402
Oats, bu	37,090	19,261	12,494	12,494
Rye, bu	3,357	1,090	1,132	2,588
Barley, bu	15,730	5,020	13,545	8,541
Grass Seed, lbs	244,733	141,680	75,685	78,867
Flax Seed, lbs	18,000	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	8,100	26,000	5,586	....
Cured Meats, lbs	250,900	54,300	1317,500	1461,754
Beef, brls	60	32	70	61
Pork, brls	45	329	....	477
Lard, lbs	169,160	148,530	984,170	654,471
Tallow, lbs	33,621	1,510	41,500	40,973
Butter, lbs	47,150	21,378	45,720	980
Dressed Hogs, No	3,115	2,941	5,848	2,801
Live Hogs, No	15,611	10,925	6,117	1,302
Cattle, No	1,322	1,150	538	1,071
Sheep, No	1,862	1,800	....	1,029
Hides, lbs	62,374	45,742	69,230	145,848
Highwines, brls	343	250	324	320
Pork, lbs	112,400	7,000	350,470	7,000
Potatoes, bush	1,061	1,706	....	89
Lumber, M feet	375	382	700	382
Shingles, M	710	370	550	434
Lath, M	40	....	89	....
Salt, brls	....	1,200	1,439	1,626

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,216 bu wheat; 1,329 bu corn; 2,675 bu oats; 1,955 bu rye; 8,689 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 125 cars wheat; 197 cars corn; 26 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 19 cars barley. Total, 375 cars, or 107,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were irregular to-day, with not much doing on the average, though some departments were moderately active, and the majority were strong in tone. The receipts were not so voluminous as for two or three days past, and the weather outlook was construed by some to be favorable to another storm, with its retardation of the movement of produce towards this city.

We are informed that the pressure for freight-room would not be so severely felt here, were it not for the difficulty experienced in unloading cars at the eastern termini of the roads. The Michigan Central has care enough to be able to send 350 per day through to Detroit, but they can only get about one-third of that number across the river. The other lines running east are similarly hampered by the glut on the seaboard, where cars cannot be unloaded into vessels as fast as the cars are forwarded. The difficulty is largely due to a radical change in the provision trade within one or two years past. Formerly the bulk of our hog product was put up in pork barrels, which were shipped out in summer. Now the great bulk is packed in boxes (meats) and forwarded in winter. Hence but little space for freight-room is left for grain.

It is pitiable, too, to note the effects of our present scarcity of money, as well as of cars, on the transportation question; some of the freight charges seem to be paid in goods instead of money. Only two or three days ago a prominent railroad official is reported to have accepted a box of champagne from a gentleman engaged in the shipment of oats; and it is not yet two weeks since a party of railroad workers sat down to a feast of fat and sparkling things provided by a gentleman who had a lot of hogs to send forward. It is not improbable that these were in partial payment of freight charges; but people on 'Change will talk about such things when they have nothing better to do, and some are mean enough to hint that these little pledges of friendship are signs of improper preferences to shippers.

There was a very satisfactory business doing in the grocery market, both staple and fancy goods sharing in the activity. The feeling developed was again one of firmness, sugar being the only article for which the market was weak. Refined and raw grades have suffered a further decline at the East, and prices here were off an ⅛c in sympathy. Coffees continue firm, and in two or three grades of Rio we note a ⅛c advance. Rice, soaps, spices, and candles remain firm. Pepper was 1c higher. The demand for dry goods exhibits steady improvement, and in bleached and brown cottons, prints, denims, and some other lines, the market is hardening. Butter was again in good request, and was firmly held at the advanced prices established last week. The supply still falls short of the demand. There was a satisfactorily active inquiry for canned goods and pickles, and firmness was a feature of the market. An advance of 10c in Yarmouth corn was the only quotable change. Cheese, coal, hay, fish, and lumber were without important change. The oil trade was moderately active, and, if we except carbon, which was weak at a ½c decline, former prices were firmly sustained.

The demand for lumber and building materials continues light, and previous prices are generally adhered to. Metals and miners' stock were in moderate request and firm. Iron, steel, and nails are meeting with an improved demand, and a firm tone prevails, in sympathy with the Eastern and English markets. The wool trade continues quiet; manufacturers are buying for current necessities only, but the general market is dull and prices are unchanged. Hops and broom corn are without new feature. A fair amount of business was transacted in seeds, though the general market was reported dull. The receipts were heavy, and prices were rather weak. Choice turkeys and chickens were in demand among shippers, but for other descriptions of poultry the inquiry was light. Prices were unchanged. Eggs continue scarce and firm at 45@50c for fresh. Potatoes were in fair request and firm, owing to moderate receipts. Green fruits met with a fair local demand. Cooperage was unchanged.

Lake freights were inquired for to some extent, but no transactions were reported. Corn to Buffalo is nominal at 12@12½c per bu.

Highwines were quiet and steady at 87½c per gallon, though reported lower in New York. Sales were restricted to 100 brls at 87½c.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and 2¼@5c per 100 lbs higher. The strength was most marked in heavy weights; which were wanted so urgently as to make the discrimination against them disappear. The bulk of the sales were made at $4.90 per 100 lbs for heavy and light, a few extra choice fetching $5.00. The market closed firm. Sales were reported of 138 head at $5.00; 2,010 at $4.95; 135 dividing on 200 lbs at $4.95@5.00. Total, 2,283 head.

Provisions were rather quiet, but strong. The increased firmness in hogs was the cause of the greater strength; which, in turn, was the cause of the quietness—there being plenty of orders on the floor, but generally limited to previous quotations. This was most particularly the case with meats, which were held ¼c higher all round. Mess pork was about 10c per brl higher, and lard 5c per 100 lbs higher, but with few buyers. The general impression now is that there are not many more hogs to come forward this winter, though the supply of summer hogs will undoubtedly be large enough. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.70@12.75; do seller March, $12.85@12.90; do seller April, $13.10@13.15; do seller May, $13.30@13.35; prime mess, $11.00@11.25; extra prime, $9.25@9.50. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.35@7.40; do seller March, $7.45@7.50; do seller April, $7.65@7.70; do seller May, $7.75@7.80. Green hams at 8½@8¾c for 16-lb averages, and 7¾@8c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1¼c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3¾c; do rough sides, 5¾@5¼c; do short ribs, 5¼c; do short clear 6c; dry salted meats quotable at 4@4¼c for shoulders; 6¼@6¾c for short ribs, and 6¾@6¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4¾c. English meats, 6¼c for Cumberlands; 6¾c for short rib; 8¾c for short clear; 9¼@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7¼c for clear ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@30.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller March, at $12.90; 250 brls do at $12.85; 1,000 brls do seller April at $13.00; 100 brls extra prime pork at $9.50; 450 tes lard at $7.35; 100 tes kettled do at $7.50; 1,000 tes lard seller March at $7.50; 250 tes do at $7.47½; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4¼c; 250,000 lbs do seller March, at Des Moines, Iowa, at 5c; 300 boxes do at 4¾c; 400 boxes do seller last half March at 4¾c; 100 boxes cumberlands at 6¾c; 400 boxes short clear, seller from March 15 to April 15, at 6¾c; 65 brls beef hams at $30.00; 50 tes white grease at 6¼c.

Flour was in fair demand, though less active than yesterday. Buyers generally asked slight concessions, in view of the recent weakness in wheat, but holders were firm, on account of the fact that stocks were light, and hence several orders were unfilled. Prices were unchanged on flour, but bran was lower. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras (Nashville Eagle) at $9.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (I) at $7.00; 125 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $5.60; 50 brls do at $5.50; 50 brls at $5.25; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.50; 50 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls rye (Oshkosh) at $4.75; 25 brls do at $4.75; 20 brls buckwheat at $8.50. Total, 1,095 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00; 20 tons at $11.50, all on track; 10 tons corn meal at $12.00 at mill; 10 tons feed at $12.00 at mill. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50 @ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.75 @ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	7.50 @ 7.75
Bran	11.50 @11.75
Middlings	12.00 @16.00

Wheat was in fair demand, and relatively strong, advancing 1¾c from the lowest figure touched yesterday afternoon, though the range of the two days was about the same. New York was firmer, owing to the reception of private advices of greater strength in Liverpool and London, and our receipts were less in volume, which produced a reaction in the general feeling. A good many operators sold short very freely during the decline of the past few days, and some of these gentlemen thought it advisable to cover. This brought out an active inquiry, that resulted in an upward movement in prices. Seller March opened at $1.22, advanced ½c, declined to $1.21½, and rose to $1.23¾ at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20⅝@1.22¾, and seller April at $1.24¾@1.26¼, both closing at the outside. There was a better demand for shipment, and other grades than No. 2 were moderately active. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.27¼; No. 3 do closed at $1.09, and do seller to April 1 sold at $1.08¼, and seller this month, gilt edged receipts when delivered, at $1.10½. Rejected spring closed at 97c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27¼; 400 bu do at $1.27; 400 bu do at $1.26; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.22¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.22; 7,800 bu do at $1.21½; 54,200 bu do at $1.21½; 800 bu do at $1.21¾; 30,600 bu do at $1.21¼; 20,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09; 3,200 bu do at $1.08¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.08½; 2,800 bu rejected spring at 98c; 3,600 bu do at 97c; 2,400 bu do at 96½c. Total, 155,200 bu.

Corn was dull, but very steady, at about ½c decline on options, while cash lots were steady at the inside quotations of yesterday. New York was quoted firm and our receipts were rather lighter, but there were a great many anxious to sell, while buyers were not numerous, very few seeming to have faith in corn at current prices. But it was noteworthy that the sellers were all long, and only wanted to get even. There are not many who feel inclined to go extensively short, as a slight reaction might cause an important advance, and all seem tolerably napping. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 31c; seller March at 31¼@31½c, mostly at the inside; seller April at 32½@32¾c, and seller May at 36½@36¾c, all closing at the inside. Seller year was held at 37½c. Cash sales were reported of 107,000 bu No. 2 at 31c; 28,200 bu rejected at 27c. Total, 131,200 bu.

Oats were quiet and steady at ½c decline. The market opened with a strong feeling, in sympathy with reported firmness in New York; but one or two round lots were thrown upon the market, and then buyers held off. The market was thenceforward little better than nominal at 26½c cash, 27@27½c seller March, 27½c seller April, and 31c seller May. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu No. 2 at 26½c; 600 bu rejected at 23½c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 30c on track. Total, 12,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the ruling price of a week past, with no new feature to note. Sales were restricted to 1,000 bu No. 2 at 65½c.

Barley was dull and fully 3c lower, owing to liberal offerings of one or two lots early, which broke the markets to a point from which no manipulation could revive it. Seller March opened with holders at 71½c, soon sold at 70c, and closed weak at 68¾c. No. 2 closed at 68c for regular, and 70c for strictly fresh receipts, where wanted. No. 3 was weak and irregular at 60@65c in ordinary houses, and sold at 55c in a house discriminated against. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 70c; 5,000 bu do at 68c; 800 bu No. 3 at 59c; 1,600 bu do at 58c; 800 bu do at 55c; 400 bu rejected at 47c; 400 bu do at 45c; 400 bu do at 43c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu at 45c. Total, 13,800 bu.

WOOL.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, write as follows:

If we are not mistaken the result of the recent auction sale will strengthen the market and check the depression which has existed for some weeks past. The best proof that manufacturers have no intention of stopping machinery at present was the large number attending this sale. We also made special inquiry about the general stoppage of machinery, so much talked about recently, but repeat that, with manufacturers in this neighborhood will, very generally decline to be a party to any such arrangement. The demand for goods still falls short of expectation and prices are and have been unsatisfactory for a long time past, but all well conducted mills will continue to run, in anticipation of a favorable change at an early day. The severe cold weather throughout the country, North and South, East and West, has, no doubt, had an influence in keeping trade backward, and a favorable change may not be so far off as some predict.

At the same time holders of wool must not expect extreme figures. The speculative excitement, commencing at this time last year, and the reaction which followed, has been a serious drawback for the trade ever since, and is not likely to be repeated. A comparison of prices, now and then, will show that the present current rates are certainly not unreasonable. It appears to us, in fact, a good time now for manufacturers, when dollars are willing to meet them at current rates. Both fleece and pulled wool are now from 3@5c ₰ lower than a few weeks ago, notwithstanding stocks are small and prospective receipts light.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and irregular, declining ¾@1c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21¾@1.22 seller the month, and 1.22¾ @1.23 seller March. Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 31@31¼ seller the month, and 31¾@31¾ seller March. Other grain and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.75@1.80.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a light order trade in the higher grades of corn. Other descriptions are plentiful and dull. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@8¼c per ₰; No. 1 stock brush, 5@8½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 2@3½c; inside green 8¼c; do red tip, 8@4c; do pale andred, 2@3½c.

BEANS—Were in fair request. The receipts are fair, and the offerings of all grades except prime are quite liberal. We quote: Prime, $2.10@2.15; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common tomedium, $1.50@ $2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The seems to be a slight improvement in the demand, but generally speaking the market is quiet. There were no changes in prices. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.00; superfine, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.50 @3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per barl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25 @3.50; lime in bulk, $1.10; lime (brls), $1.20@ 1.50 per barl; white hair, per bu, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@30c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $9.50@14.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $23.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

Size.	*First quality.*	*Double strength.*
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	9.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
10x16 to 12x17	9.00	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x24 to 24x30	12.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
30x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x50 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—There was only a slight increase in the receipts of this staple, and, although there was less activity in the demand, there was no "softening" of price, the advance of last week being thoroughly sustained. The inquiry is chiefly for good to choice packed, though roll butter, if really fine, finds ready buyers at good prices. The stocks now in store are remarkably light for this season of the year. We quote: Common to choice roll, 17@24c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@29c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior common, 9@18c.

CANNED GOODS—Cotton stamless bags continue to move on a liberal scale, and the market still exhibits a buoyant tone. Stock, though not yet as full as could be desired, are in much better shape than a fortnight ago, and seven jobbers are now filling orders with a fair degree of promptness. Burlaps and gunnies are in ample stock and rule steady. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 33½c; Lewistown, 33c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 25c; Otter Creek, 24c; Lamb's hemp bags, 4 cents per bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 58c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Continued activity is witnessed in the demand for canned goods and pickles, and the general market exhibits a decidedly firm tone. The only notable exception is peaches, the supply of which is large. Corn is in light stock, and prices are advancing. Yarmouth bags are being quoted at $2.00@3.00. Lobsters and oysters are also scarce. Otherwise stocks are in fair condition. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.20
Peaches, 3 lb	2.80@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.30
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.80
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.30@ 2.50
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per doz	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ¼ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Strictly prime goods are each day becoming more scarce, and the few on hand are being held at outside quotations. Of common to good qualities there is an ample supply, though not a surplus, and prices are well sustained all around. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 14½@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Business at the yards was only fair, the demand at the present time being mainly in the shape of small orders to supply the wants of family consumers. Prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Winnu Hill, $11.00; Bloomsburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand, the offerings are liberal, and prices for packers' goods are weak and irregular. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.00@1.70; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@ 9.50; circle flour heading, 75@c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 3 cars pork barrels at $1.15.

EGGS—The receipts are still very light, and all the offerings are quickly placed on arrival. Eggs are now being received from the South, and it is thought that there will be a better supply before long. Sales include 400 doz fresh at 50c; 4 pkgs at 45c; 3 brls pickled at 40c.

FEATHERS—Continue to meet with a good demand. The receipts are fair, and prices rule steady. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—There is continued improvement in the demand for fish, and these descriptions which happen to be in light supply are selling fine. The stocks of whitefish are unusually small for this season of the year, not only here but at the other lake ports, and holders are firm in their views at the advance established yesterday. We repeat our quotations as follows: No. 1 whitefish, 6.50@6.75; No. 2 do, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $6.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore lake trout, $6.50; No. 1 dressed do, $1.00@ 8.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND PROVISIONS—The only noticeable change in this market was the development of a firm feeling in certain lines of goods, among them raisins, which have recently advanced in New York, and apples and peaches, for which there is beginning to be a considerable inquiry. The general trade is still lacking in activity, and few important changes are looked for at present. We quote: Foreign—Dates, 6@9½c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, boxes, 12@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7¾@ 8¾c. Domestic—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, @8c; Western do, 6@8½c; Southern do 5@8½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; do unpared, 12@14c; do mixed, 8½@8c; blackberries, new, 10@10½c; raspberries, 40@44c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. Nuts—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Tarragona, 17@22c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@13½c; African peanuts, 6¾@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a fair local movement in apples, at $3.00@4.00 per brl for choice varieties. Oranges were in demand, and steady at previous prices. Other fruit were quiet and firm, being in moderate supply. We quote: Apples at $1.75@4.00 per brl for choice; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00 @8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $7.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $4.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—A fair degree of animation characterized the grocery trade to-day, and a firm, healthy tone again pervades the market for nearly everything in the list. The only notable exception was sugars, which continue weak and unsettled at the East, and have declined here to the extent of a quarter of a cent on both raw and refined grades. Coffees continue strong, and in common, good, and prime Rio we note a ¼c advance. Spices are also very firm, and pepper advanced 1c. We quote our list, as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30½@31½c; O. G. Java, 26½@ 27½c; Java, No. 2, 25@25½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice Rio, 23¾@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24@ 24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@ 24¾c; Maracaibo, 23¾@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¾@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9¾c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¾c.

SPICES—Pastel leaf, 13½@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11¾ @12c; do No. 2, 11¾@11¾c; B, 11¾@11¾c; extra C, 11¾@11¾c; C, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, 10¾@ 10¾c; dark brown, 9½@10½c; prime do, 11½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11¾c; do prime, 10½@10½c; do, fair, 9¼@10c; common, 9@9½c.

STARCH—Diamond drips, $1.85@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; choice Orleans molasses, choice, 75 @80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Por

THE LAW COURTS.

A Family Misunderstanding About Some Real Estate.

Approaching Termination of a Four-Years Lawsuit.

A Railway Company Procures an Injunction Against the City.

Mary Dauphin brings suit for herself and family, the progeny of James B. Dauphin, deceased, for the recovery of the north 33 feet of the south 66 feet of the southeast quarter of Lot 58, in Ellis' Second Addition to the City of Chicago, in the southeast quarter of Section 34, 14, against Ross and Mary Satterfield, who claim possession of it under a conveyance of it from James B. Dauphin to Mary's mother, Elizabeth Dauphin, whose heirs these defendants are. The south 66 feet of the said lot were occupied by Dauphin as a homestead, and neither as wife nor widow has the complainant assented to the conveyance of any part of it. She knows nothing of the deed now produced purporting to be a transfer of the north half, and the only explanation she can give of any right her husband's mother could at any time have claimed to it was, that, by agreement of the parties, she put up a house on that piece of land, with the object of living on it during her lifetime, and at her death leaving it to her son James, and his family. It is possible that James, believing that she would will her property as promised, gave her a deed as described, thinking it a mere formality. The complainant prays an injunction restraining the defendants in any way dealing with the property during these proceedings.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD LAWSUIT.

The case on trial before the United States Circuit Court will be closed to-day, Judge Blodgett having limited the counsel as to the duration of their speeches, and the proceedings having been prolonged to an inordinate length. In this case, the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) First National Bank sues for the recovery of $4,500 on a draft drawn by the bank to Charles H. Hall, and indorsed by Sherman Hall & Pope. Fraud is alleged against the defendants in obtaining the money from the bank, and the complainants do not hesitate to affirm that they are actuated by personal feelings, or rather a desire to punish what they unhesitatingly call the villany that has been brought into notice by the defraudations. On the other hand, the defendants set up that the complainants, by failure of agreement to cash these drafts, caused them to fall into all their trouble. A great deal of angry feeling appears to exist between the parties, the suit having been four years in progress, and the case probably having amounted already to a large sum. Nothing like it. Upon the result of this suit will very likely depend the issue of another, of some $18,000, so that it has become of great importance to both sides to win this trial.

RAILWAY INJUNCTION V. THE CITY.

The City, the Board of Public Works, and all whom it may concern, were yesterday enjoined from interfering with the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, over Carpenter street to Curtis street, thence across Curtis street to May street, and thence to the line of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company. The public are familiar with the details, and we will not inflict upon them the contents of a lengthy bill that contains nothing new except the lengthy injunction.

The bill was filed early yesterday morning, but it was not until the evening that the injunction was granted, Judge Farwell having required a report to be made on the subject by a Master in Chancery, before he would move in the matter.

MORE UNPLATTED LOTS.

A most singular petition for mechanic's lien was filed, yesterday, by Charles G. Anderson against Henry H. Armstead. Complainant affirms that he agreed to receive certain lots in Washington Heights Addition to Chicago, in payment of an account for painting defendant's house, amounting to $345, a proper abstract to be furnished and deeds given. After the lapse of some time, the defendant offered him some lots, but no abstract; and finally, finding that no abstract had been prepared, complainant made inquiries, and discovered that these lots were part of that fool's paradise that had never been platted, as reported more than once in the law column of this journal. He now urges his claim to a lien on the property in lieu of the ownership of the worthless.

GENERAL NOTES.

There was no business whatever before Register Hibbard, yesterday, and none in the Bankruptcy Court, except one unimportant formal submission of an assignee, and one dismissal of proceedings by agreement of debtors and creditors.

In the suit Greenbaum v. Gage, described in yesterday's TRIBUNE a few days back, it was stated that Gage had agreed not to enter into business on his own account, whereas it should have been stated that he agreed not to do so for SIX months.

In the suit, Bailey v. Tyler, for merchandise sold, before Judge Booth and a jury, a verdict for the plaintiff yesterday returned, finding for the plaintiff $1,350.

Proceedings were yesterday dismissed, in the suit of F. J. Porcupile and P. R. Israel, by agreement of both parties.

Several new suits of interest were yesterday filed, particulars of which will be found in the table of new suits.

Judge Tree will next try Forsyth v. Carroll. The railroad case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon.

NEW SUITS.

In the United States Circuit Court,—Edward S. Rand, jr., et al. v. Wm. Reid; assumpsit, $5,000. Same v. Wm. Cunard, et al.; otherwise the British North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; same; assumpsit, $5,000.

In the Circuit Court,—Henry Gurney v. Assignees of the United States. Norton & Scott v. Hugh Maher; assumpsit, $1,250. ——Same v. J. W. Sykes; same, $500. Same v. Geo. H. Chittenden; same, $500. ——Same v. C. Hall; same, $500.

In the Superior Court.—5,963—Wm. P. Cragin et al., Chicago Brick & Co., v. Moses J. Thayer; assumpsit, $5,000. 5,964—Frank Grundies v. John Worth; replevin of two pairs of horses, one harness, valued at $600. 5,965—W. B. Bushnell et al., as ex of Jr. Nocine v. Chas. C. F. Holden; attachment against the defendant. 5,966—Patrick Barry v. ——; attachment for $622 for wages and salary. Defendant living in New York. 5,967—J. Dauphin et al., by Mary Dauphin, next friend, v. Mary and Ross Satterfield; bill. 5,968—Thomas Cotton v. Ryan; appeal. 5,969—Travis Hopkins & Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 5,970—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 5,971—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 5,972—C. B. Keefoot; same. 5,973—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 5,975—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 5,977—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 5,978—C. B. Keefoot; same. 5,979—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 5,980—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 5,981—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 5,982—C. B. Keefoot; same. 5,983—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 5,984—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 5,985—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 5,986—C. B. Keefoot; same. 5,987—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 5,988—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 5,989—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 5,990—C. B. Keefoot; same. 5,991—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 5,992—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 5,993—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 5,994—C. B. Keefoot; same. 5,995—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 5,996—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 5,997—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 5,998—C. B. Keefoot; same. 5,999—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,000—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,001—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,002—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,003—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,004—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,005—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,006—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,007—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,008—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,009—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,010—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,011—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,012—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,013—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,014—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,015—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,016—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,017—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,018—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,019—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,020—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,021—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,022—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,023—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,024—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,025—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,026—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,027—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,028—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,029—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,030—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,031—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,032—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,033—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,034—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,035—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,036—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,037—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,038—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,039—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,040—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,041—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,042—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,043—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,044—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,045—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,046—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,047—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,048—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,049—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,050—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,051—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,052—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,053—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,054—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,055—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,056—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,057—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,058—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,059—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,060—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,061—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,062—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,063—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,064—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,065—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,066—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,067—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,068—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,069—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,070—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,071—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,072—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,073—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,074—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,075—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,076—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,077—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,078—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,079—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,080—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,081—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,082—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,083—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,084—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,085—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,086—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,087—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,088—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,089—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,090—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,091—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,092—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,093—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,094—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,095—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,096—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,097—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,098—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,099—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,100—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,101—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,102—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,103—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,104—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,105—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,106—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,107—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,108—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,109—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,110—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,111—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,112—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,113—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,114—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,115—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,116—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,117—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,118—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,119—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,120—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,121—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,122—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,123—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,124—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,125—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,126—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,127—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,128—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,129—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,130—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,131—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. [illegible] of West Chicago; stock in [illegible]. 6,132—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railway Company v. Carlile Mason; record of condemnation proceedings from the County Court. 6,133—Wm. H. Hoyt v. Mechanic's Ben. 6,134—C. B. Keefoot; same. 6,135—C. D. & V. R. R. Co. v. Prideaville, W. H. Carter, and J. R. Hopkins & Houghton v. Trust Company v. A. L. 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FOREIGN.

Senor Martos Elected President of the Spanish Republic.

Political Differences in the Spanish Army.

Republican Intrigues on Foot in Portugal.

Ministerial Crisis Imminent in Rome.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A special from Paris says that it is reported in that city this morning that the troops of the regular army in Spain are divided in their choice of a form of Government. The cavalry, it is said, has pronounced in favor of a Monarchy, with Prince Asturias, the son of ex-Queen Isabella, for King, while the infantry favors a Republic.

A special from Rome says that the abdication of Amadeus is received with satisfaction on all sides. Neither Victor Emanuel nor the Italian Government gave any advice to Amadeus. The latter telegraphed to Rome frequently, giving information concerning the situation.

It is also reported that a serious disturbance has taken place at Madrid, and that fighting had occurred in the streets.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The patience and courage displayed by Amadeus, while on the throne, are universally praised.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—The Portuguese Minister of Public Works, prominent railway officials, and the Spanish Minister, in accordance with orders from his Government, have gone to Badajos to meet Amadeus' family and escort them to Lisbon. A palace has been prepared for them, which they will occupy until their departure for Italy. The ex-royal family is expected to arrive here to-morrow. They will be met at the railway station by King Luis and his Ministers.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A despatch from Madrid says that the abdication and declarations of the Republic have been disseminated throughout all Spain, and nowhere occasioned disturbance. Marshal Serrano arrived at Madrid last night.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—Spain continues tranquil. The National Assembly has chosen Martos President, by 222 votes.

The two Houses of the Cortes convened to-day in joint session as the National Assembly of Spain, and proceeded to effect a permanent organization. Senor E. Martos, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Assembly in place of Senor Figueras, Chairman *pro tem.* receiving 222 votes.

Senor Martos, on taking the chair, delivered a patriotic speech, which was loudly cheered from all parts of the house. All the civil and military authorities of the provinces, as far as heard from, have given in their adhesion to the new regime. The city and country, with the exception of the districts where the Carlist bands are present, continue tranquil.

Amadeus and the members of his family met with the most respectful consideration at the railway stations on their way to the Portuguese frontier.

MADRID, Feb. 13, *via* LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Republican Deputies in the Cortes personally exhort their friends to maintain order in the streets. Troops are guarding the palace of the Cortes.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The Hon. R. Caron, late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Quebec, has at last been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Quebec Province, *vice* Belleau, term expired.

The Hon. J. T. Taschereau, of the Superior Court, succeeds him in the Queen's Bench.

The Hon. Mr. Chauveau, late Premier of the Quebec Government, will be made Speaker of the Senate.

The Governor General's foot guards now number 300 men.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Pope, yesterday, gave an audience to several officers of the United States Navy, who are now in Rome. In the course of conversation His Holiness asked how he would be received in America. The officers replied that that country would regard his taking up his residence among them as a great honor.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13 — The Municipality of Turin have sent a telegraphic despatch to ex-King Amadeus, welcoming him home.

ROME, Feb. 13.—A Ministerial crisis is impending here.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Payment of the second fifty million instalment of the fourth milliard of the war indemnity was completed on the 8th inst.

President Thiers will recognize the Spanish Republic as soon as he is officially notified of its establishment.

Le Bien Publique says it sincerely wishes the new Republic well, and counsels those who have charge of it to beware of cosmopolitanism and foreign interference.

The *American Register* is informed that the French Government prohibited M. Pardonnet, Kansas Emigration Agent, from lecturing in Belfast.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—There is much excitement and uneasiness here over the events in Spain, and the public funds are lower.

The United States steamer Richmond has arrived in the Tagus.

LISBON, Feb. 13.—The Portuguese Government has been warned that agents are at work with a view to start a Republican movement in this country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Several vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron have been ordered to Lisbon.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Protest Against Condoning the Crimes of the Modocs—Personal—An Overdue Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Governor Grover, of Oregon, addresses a letter to the Modoc Peace Commissioners, protesting in the name of the people of that State against any action by which the crimes of the Modocs shall be condoned. He says the people demand that the murderers shall be delivered over to the city authorities for trial and punishment, the rest to be returned to their reservation. He says further that the project for a new reservation on Lost River ought not to be entertained.

General Canby and party reached Linkville this morning.

The office of Inspector of Customs for Stockton has been re-established.

There are no tidings of the missing steamer Nevada, fifteen days overdue from Australia. It is believed she has put into Honolulu for repairs. Her machinery was known to be out of order when she left this port.

Stove Manufacturers' National Association.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 13.—The second semi-annual Convention of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers reassembled in Library Hall, this forenoon. The attendance was larger than yesterday, a number of additional delegates having arrived last night. After the usual formal opening of the session, the Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, except President, elected yesterday, made the following report, which was adopted: For First Vice President, Niles. F. Filley, St. Louis; Second Vice President, W. H. Taft, Detroit; Treasurer, A. Bradley, Pittsburgh; Board of Managers, Joseph W. Fuller, of Troy, N. Y.; Sherman S. Jewett, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. Reser, of Cincinnati; John Truster, of New York; Miles Pratt, of Boston; M. Pratt, of Boston.

The Chairman of the Committee to petition Congress for an act to protect patterns more fully, presented a report, which was received and adopted.

Mr. Field, Chairman of the Committee on Travelling Salesmen, presented a report of the Committee. The opinion is that the employment of travelling salesmen is a bad practice, but is in such universal use now that it seems impossible to secure the unanimous action of the trade to dispense with travellers. Therefore, it is deemed best for the present to regulate the practice, and as a means to this end a printed form of rules for the government of travelling salesmen is recommended. Report received and adopted.

The Committee on Sales and Prices for the next six months presented the following report: That the minimum prices for common stoves be not less than 7½ cents; medium class, 8 cents; first class, 9 cents; old patterns, 9 cents; time not to exceed four months' credit, with 5 per cent discount for cash paid in 30 days.

The report occasioned a prolonged and spirited discussion. The recommendations were considered *seriatim*, and each discussed at length. Various amendments were offered, but all lost. The report was adopted as presented, will take effect immediately.

Mr. Shepherd, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on the Equalization of Freights, made a report, which concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient for the National Association to legislate specifically on the subject of the regulation of freights at this time, and trust to local organizations to make an equitable adjustment of the matter for the present year, and, after another year's experience, the subject can be renewed.

On motion of Mr. Treslow, of Milwaukee, it was resolved that all resolutions adopted by the Convention and reports of the various Committees be published immediately, and forwarded to the members of the Association.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Niagara Falls in June, 1873.

NEW YORK.

General Burnside's Steamship Enterprise—Nesbitt and Colfax—Shipment of Trotters to Cuba—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—General Burnside says, in regard to his New Zealand steamship enterprise, that he is interested in a proposed line of iron steamers, to be run between San Francisco, and Australia, and New Zealand, touching at the Sandwich Islands, and that line will be organized whether subsidized by Congress or not. He admits that his new line is intended to supersede the existing Webb line, which receives an annual subsidy of $330,000, and has designs on the Treasury to the extent of about seven millions. The General considers it a propitious moment to go in and compete for a small slice sum.

Nesbitt, the deceased New Yorker, from whom Colfax says he received a thousand-dollar bill, was, during his business career here, a constant applicant for Government printing contracts, and enjoyed many a fat one. The suspicion is harbored that Colfax did receive a douceur from Nesbitt's influence, and got his Credit Mobilier dividends also.

The insurance of $100,000 on Mr. Greeley's life will be paid the *Tribune* Association on the 25th inst.

A number of fast trotters were shipped to-day to the Cuban Captain General.

It is reported that from the wreck of the Atlantic Mail Company a new line of American steamers will be organized, to run between New York and Havana. The effects of the bankrupt company are to be sold at public vendue next Monday.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—It is proposed to frame indictments against pickpockets for grand larceny in the night-time, instead of grand larceny simply, and in this way imprisonment for ten years may be imposed, instead of five.

At West Farms, near Harlem, yesterday, the Coroner's examination resulted in holding James Ennis on the charge of kicking his wife to death on yesterday evening.

John Darne, the murderer of Thomas Donnellan, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree in the Oyer and Terminer Court, Hudson County, New York.

The inquiry by the Coroner into the murder of Graham, at Little Rock, L. I., resulted in causing the arrest of the half brothers of the deceased and a near friend on suspicion.

At a meeting of colored citizens, last evening, action was taken toward securing the passage of a bill introduced in the Legislature, giving to colored men the privileges and rights in this State which were secured by Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill. Several made remarks in favor of Cuban independence.

The bid for Government gold, to-day amounted to $8,000,000, at 113 50-100@114 13-100. One bid was for $1,000,000 at 114 12½-100. The Government sold $1,500,000 at 114 06-100@114 13-100.

The body of J. B. Frisby, jeweller, who died at Park Hospital shortly after being taken there yesterday, was, by direction of one of the Coroner's officials, given over to the physician to have an autopsy made upon it within an hour and a half after death took place. The proceedings awakened good deal criticism.

The fourth panel in the Scannel murder case was exhausted to-day, and only eleven jurors have been obtained. The fifth panel has been ordered for to-morrow.

David W. Judd, agent of the New York State Press, was nominated, to-day, Quarantine Commissioner by Governor Dix, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The mail service between New York and Bermuda has ceased, the steamer having been withdrawn.

Two hundred uncompleted bonds of $1,000 each of the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railroad Company were stolen from the office of the Company in this city yesterday. The bonds are valueless in their present state.

It is expected the Tweed will case will be given to the jury on Monday next.

The Children's Aid Society has received $5,000 from an old friend of the Society to make up for the probable loss in the case the Greeley estate be materially impaired.

Neither Judge Boardman nor Judge Davis has given a decision in the case of the application of Stokes for a stay of proceedings and writ of error.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Signal Service reports cold weather this morning in the Upper Lake region, throughout Canada, New England, and Northern New York. The coldest is at Quebec and Burlington, Vt., 7 degrees below zero; the next coldest is at Kingston, Canada, 5 below, and the next at Marquette and Escanaba, 4 below. At San Francisco, the thermometer, this morning, marked 60 degrees above; at Cheyenne, 22 above; at Omaha, 26 above; at St. Paul, 10 above; Chicago, 19 above; Detroit, 13 above; Buffalo, 10 above; Toronto, 1 above; Pittsburgh, 23 above; Albany, 4 above; New York, 18 above; Boston, 15 above; Portland, 4 above; Washington, 26 above; Charleston, 52 above; Jacksonville, Fla., 55 above; New Orleans, 49; Mobile, 42; Memphis, 34; St. Louis, 22; Cincinnati, 30.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Probabilities—For New York and New England, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, and very cold weather on Friday. For the middle Atlantic States and westward to Illinois and Wisconsin, cloudy weather and winds veering to southerly. Partly cloudy and pleasant weather, for the Southern and Gulf States, with increasing temperature.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Six inches of snow fell yesterday; there was a foot at the "Chickies;" no change at last report.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 13.—It has been snowing here all day, the heaviest storm of the season. A despatch from Alta, Little Cottonwood, says it snowed all last night and still continues. It is 12 feet deep on the level. The roads are all blocked. At Evanston, on the Union Pacific, there is two and a half feet of snow and drifting, but the monster plows are in constant motion and keep the track clear. The latest to-night is that the trains are all on time. The Utah Northern Railroad is again blockaded

Colorado Mining News.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Feb. 13.—Four large silver bricks, each weighing 115 pounds, were brought to this city yesterday from the Caribou mine; total coin value, $55,924. This is the result of four days' run on Caribou ore. This mine is now yielding about $2,000 per day, and is regarded second only to the Comstock lode, Nevada.

The Leavitt gold mine, of this city, yielded $21,000 gold bullion last month.

The Bobtail Tunnel, the largest in Colorado, struck Bobtail mine last Friday.

Obituary.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 13.—R. N. Waterman, an old and highly-respected citizen of our city, died last night. He has occupied many positions of trust, being for many years City Clerk. He leaves a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 13.—Meshack Pike, a well-known and respected citizen of this city, and one of its oldest residents, died yesterday of cancer of the liver. He was the builder and proprietor of the old Pike House, which, fifteen years ago, was the leading hotel of this city.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Rev. Dr. George G. Vallandigham, pastor of the Episcopal Church of New Lisbon, Ohio, died of consumption suddenly in this city this morning. He was 56 years old. He leaves a widow and large family. He has been here three weeks on business, arranging the agencies for the sale of the biography of his brother, the late Clement L. Vallandigham.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DES MOINES, Feb. 13.—In the Senate to-day Senator Fairall offered a concurrent resolution striking from the report of the Rankin Investigating Committee certain parts reflecting upon Hon. John A. Elliott, late State Auditor, and Samuel Merrill, ex-Governor. After discussion, the consideration of the resolution and of the report was postponed till Tuesday.

The Senate then resumed consideration of Title 11 of The Police of the State. No further amendments were made to Chapter 6, of Intoxicating Liquors.

Senator McCord moved to strike out Chapter 8, of The Inspection of Coal Mines. Lost.

Chapter 9, of Quarterly Bank Statements, was considered. An amendment was made, that in no case shall more than four statements be required in one year. Several other amendments were made, and the chapter passed.

The substitute adopted by the House for Section 20 of Chapter 4, on Fences, was stricken out, and the section as reported by the Commissioners was restored.

Senator West moved to strike out the House amendment to Section 9, same chapter, relative to the opening of lanes. Carried.

Chapter 8, of Domestic and other Animals, the Stock law, as reported from the Committee, was then considered. A proviso that nothing in the chapter shall prevent a person from recovery for any injury from stock in a civil action was adopted; also an amendment that the law shall not take effect till six months after it is adopted by counties and townships.

The chapter on insane was amended, so that the amount drawn shall not exceed $20 per month for each patient, and this to be drawn monthly. The bill then passed.

Senator Russell offered a resolution reciting that whereas a communication in the *Republican* had charged one member with offering and others of accepting money to influence their votes last session on the railroad tariff bill, that a Committee of three be appointed to ascertain the name of the writer, and the facts upon which the charges were based, with power to send for persons, papers, &c. Adopted. Ayes 38; nays 3.

The House amendments to Title 22, of Evidence, were concurred in, and the report of the Conference Committee on the Game law, that chickens may be killed after August 22d, and quails trapped or killed from October 15 to Jan. 15, was adopted.

Pending consideration of Title 17, of Procedure in Courts of Original Jurisdiction, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Keables offered a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to ascertain the cost of removing the dams in the DesMoines River, so as to permit the passage of flat boats, etc., and report to the next General Assembly. Adopted.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported against the adoption of a resolution providing that a suit now pending by the contractors for work done on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, might be submitted to arbitration. After a discussion, the House refused to interfere in the matter.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Title 12, of Education. Section 1, Chapter 1 was amended, allowing the Superintendent of Public Instruction $1,000 instead of $500 for attending the Institute, distributing laws, etc.

A long discussion was held over the chapter on Common Schools, and by a decisive vote the House decided to retain the law as it now stands, so far as sub-districts are concerned.

The bill as it passed the Senate abolishes these, and makes township districts.

Several other amendments, not specially important, were made.

The Agricultural College chapter was, after discussion, referred to a special Committee.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Game law was adopted.

Adjourned.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—Bills were passed as follows: To require the Secretary of State to establish a Bureau of Statistics; to amend the charter of the Lawrenceburg Insurance Company so as to allow the capital stock to be increased about $100,000; to authorize records of deeds and transcripts thereof to be used in evidence in courts of justice; to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons; to authorize Courts of Common Pleas to determine who are the heirs, legatees, or distributees of a deceased, and order a partial distribution of his estate before final settlement; to provide that in cities having incorporated homes for friendless women all fines collected for breach of ordinances for the suppression of vice shall be applied to the maintenance of such homes; to authorize incorporated towns to exact a license of $100 a year from liquor sellers, and $250 from keepers of public billiard tables; to protect persons giving notes or making contracts for patent rights against fraud; to provide for refunding certain counties money illegally collected in the year 1869; to appropriate $60,000 for the Purdue University.

A bill was introduced to provide for the collection of agricultural, mineral and manufactured products of Indiana for exhibition at the Vienna exposition; to provide that two-thirds of a jury may find a verdict; to provide for the issue and sale of bonds by townships to pay debts, or purchase grounds or buildings for school buildings.

The bill requiring railroad companies to have their principal office of business within the State, and a majority of the Directors residents thereof, was defeated.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced as follows: To enable railroad companies to alter their lines in certain cases; to provide that when a majority of the stockholders of turnpike company, who have completed their road, shall petition the Directors to that effect, said organization shall thereafter be governed by the provisions of the act of May 12, 1852; to provide that three or more persons may become incorporated for the purpose of dealing in live stock or real estate; to require Supervisors of highways to call out all persons liable to road duty to work two days, eight hours a day, in May or June; to permit manufacturing companies which desire to manufacture articles not named in their original certificate to do so, on filing an amended certificate; to provide for the reappraisement of property levied on execution, when it is not sold by reason of unreasonable or excessive appraisement.

The bill to exempt the State from the operations of the statute of limitations, which was passed a few days ago, and the vote reconsidered, was again passed. Also, the bill to declare women eligible to an office which is filled by election by the General Assembly or appointed by the Governor.

The bill to provide for compulsory education was discussed at great length, and recommitted to the Committee on Education. The indications are that it will not pass.

The bill to provide that any State, county, or township officer who shall use intoxicating liquor as a beverage shall forfeit his office, was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the proviso, and insert, "who shall get intoxicated." In this form it will probably pass.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, petitions were presented for the repeal of all laws exempting property from taxation, and a number of remonstrances against the same. Bills were passed to repeal Chapter 34 of the General Laws of 1872, relative to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases, and proceedings therein; to amend Subdivision 3 of Section 5 of Chapter 182 of the General Laws of 1872, authorizing municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads; to increase the salary of Circuit Judges; to authorize the Secretary of State to purchase an index to the laws of the State.

In the Assembly a very large number of petitions on disposal of the land-grant, and of remonstrances against, and petitions for the repeal of the laws exempting certain property from taxation, and of remonstrances against the repeal of the Graham Liquor law, were presented.

A resolution ordering the report of land grant bills by the 18th, was tabled. Four of the Committee on State Affairs, three dissenting, reported in favor of the bill to repeal the Temperance law of last winter, and, after much debate, by a vote of 50 to 45, it was referred to a Select Committee.

A Senate bill was concurred in requiring that, in order to compete for the publication of the tax lists, the papers must have been published a year.

The Speaker appointed Cheever, Armstrong, Beecher, Palmer, and Cady on the resolution for final adjournment on Feb. 27, and Brannan, Douglas, and Puhlman on the Joint Committee on Printing.

Several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

A bill to provide that jurors shall not be excluded from trial of causes for possessing ordinary intelligence, and to preserve purity of the jury box, was postponed to Wednesday next.

The Railroad Committees this afternoon postponed considering the land-grant bills till to-morrow.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 13.—The Joint Committee appointed to arrange for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the State Capitol, and selecting documents and records for deposit therein, consists of Senator Emerson, of Calhoun; Richardson, Wayne; Deland, Saginaw; Representatives Hoyt, of Tuscola; Bartholomew, Ingham; Walton, Lenawee, and Barns, Wayne. The Joint Committee to consider the purchase of the late U. M. Stanley's great historical picture, "The Trial of Red Jacket," is composed of Senators Crosby, of Kent; Clubb, Ottawa; Moodell, Shiawassee; Ross Gordon, Wayne; Thomas, Allegan; West, Berrien; Hertsler, Monroe; Withington, Jackson.

The Senate Select Committee on the joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to prepare the Michigan code is composed of Senators King, Jackson; Wilbor, Allegan; McGowan, Branch. The Special Senate Committee on the joint resolution to confirm the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in the possession of the lands hitherto granted them, is Senators Wilder, Emerson, and Miller, of Macomb.

Some excitement was exhibited this afternoon on the Detroit Farm bill. The Park lobby bought up, with a view to suppress, copies of the Detroit *Tribune* brought to the Capitol, that paper containing an editorial rebuking the action of the House yesterday on the subject.

Colonel Withington, Chairman of the House Military Committee, addressed the House this afternoon in an elaborate speech on the Militia bill. The Senate passed several bills not especially important.

Governor Bagley sent a lengthy special message to both Houses on the penal and reformatory management in Michigan.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—In the Lower House of the Legislature to-day, Mr. Headlee, Republican member of the Senatorial Bribery Committee, offered a minority report, in which he says it appears, from the testimony taken by the Committee, that money was used or endeavored to be used to advance the interest of Louis V. Bogy as candidate for United States Senator. He then submitted testimony showing that Mr. Stancil, member of the House, offered Senator Essex $300 to vote for Bogy, and that one Edens endeavored to persuade Mr. Wade, member of the House, to vote for Bogy, by telling him that any member could have his winter's expenses paid by doing so. He further states that the testimony shows that Thomas Dorris brought to Jefferson City, $15,000, to be used in the interests of the candidate for the Senate, and that the testimony in part shows that a portion of that money was designed to advance the claims of Bogy. He closes by calling attention to the fact that the Committee, against his consent, closed the investigation before he could obtain evidence clearly showing by whom this money was furnished, or for the advancement of whose election it was intended or partly used.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13.—In the Senate, this morning, a bill was introduced to authorize the incorporation of companies to carry on the business of hiring cars and engines to railroad companies.

The House spent the morning in a discussion on the General Registration bill, and postponed it until next Thursday.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13.—In the House, this afternoon, the following bills passed: House bills to compel corporate companies of other States to conform to the law of Ohio relative to incorporated companies; to compel officers of railroad companies to answer interrogatories made by Commissioners of Railroads and Telegraphs.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 13.—A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day for a recess from the 21st to the first Monday in July.

A bill passed the Senate authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent to collect from the General Government the amount due the State of Arkansas on account of Indian Reservation, etc.; also, a memorial to Congress asking an appropriation to aid in the removal of the Red River raft.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the members of both Legislatures to-day the Republicans agreed to adopt the proposition of the Fusionists to organize a General Assembly composed of members returned by both Boards, provided such course is acceptable to the National Administration. The Committee was appointed to telegraph the Washington authorities for information.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature yesterday passed a concurrent resolution asking Congress not to open the Indian Territory to settlement until all the laws allowing land grants to railroads in the Territory are repealed.

The Pomeroy investigation was continued yesterday, but nothing important was elicited.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—A resolution has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature applauding the action of Spain in becoming a Republic.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—Joseph Sayr, Jr., was to-day re-elected State Treasurer, and Charles Wilson elected Superintendent of the State Prison.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 13.—The Prohibitory Liquor Law bill will be amended so as not to include cider.

UTAH.

Brigham's Obscenity—Proposition to Investigate Mormon Tithing—Brigham's Credit Mobilier.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 13.—A newspaper job office is threatened with a suit for publishing obscene literature, in having printed to order, in pamphlet form, some of the sermons of Brigham Young. The offensive matter, the *verbatim* language of the Prophet, is incredibly vile.

The *Journal* says Congress should appoint an Investigating Committee on the Mormon Tithing Fund, to ascertain what disposition is made of the large sums of money sent to Washington, and what members of Congress and Senators are retained in the Church of Polygamy. Brigham's Credit Mobilier is thought to be worse than Oakes Ames'.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 13.—The school house at Sherrill's Mound, Dubuque County, was burned this morning, together with most of the furniture. Loss, $15,000; cause, defective flue.

TYSON, Pa., Feb. 13.—Ray's steam tannery was burned this morning. Loss, $60,000.

Railroad News.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—There was an immense turn out of the populace this afternoon to witness the demonstration in honor of the arrival of the first through freight train from the Ohio River over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. A long procession, composed of the First Virginia Regiment, fire department, various commercial associations, City Council, and other city officials, and many private citizens marched to the depot, where the train was saluted by two batteries of artillery, stationed on the neighboring hills. All the city bells rang, while the steam whistles of the engines of the fire department kept up a continuous blowing. Speeches were made by Lewis H. Frayser, Lieutenant Governor Marye, Hon. John B. Baldwin, General J. R. Anderson, M. H. Schwarzenberg, of Cincinnati, and others. It is proposed have a grander celebration in May.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—It is stated here, to-day, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have leased the entire line of the Northern Central Railroad, and will take possession on the 1st of July. The terms of the lease are said to be that the stockholders shall receive 8 per cent on their stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Erie Railway officials say that the laying of a third rail will commence in the spring, and that it is probable that a sum greater than the $10,000,000 already raised will be necessary for the undertaking.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—A general strike, yesterday, among the brakesmen of the Great Western Railway, was arrested by a satisfactory arrangement on the part of Mr. Muir, General Manager.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—The Pullman Palace Car Company yesterday completed the purchase of the buildings and real estate of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad for $215,000.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 13.—An important railroad enterprise was inaugurated here to-day, resulting in the organization of the Vincennes, Petersburg & Owensboro Railroad Company, for the construction of a road connecting with the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, from Vincennes to Owensboro, and there connecting with the air line road now building from Owensboro to Nashville, and filling up the link in an air line road which will extend from Chicago to Nashville, establishing direct communication between Chicago and the Middle and Southern States. It will penetrate the coal fields of Pike County, the richest and most extensive in the State, and furnish coal in endless quantities at very low rates. The officers of the Company are: L. L. Watson, President; C. Mallen, Vice President; L. Noble, Secretary, H. A. Foulks, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The Stockton & Ione Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company was incorporated to-day. Capital, $500,000.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission—No Further Developments—Legislative Committee Work.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—There has been no change in the Railroad Commissioners' contest to-day, except that some of the Senators are beginning to think that, after all, the Governor made the best selections he could of the candidates, and that they, the Senate, might do worse than confirm. The Governor is firm, and the nominees reiterate their intention of going before the Senate. If the question is decided on the nominations, McCrea will probably go through, but the others are still in doubt. The Governor was congratulated by the Hon. Jasper D. Ward upon his determination to maintain his position, and many other prominent Republicans have unqualifiedly indorsed his course. The attitude of the Republican Senators in opposing their Governor is condemned by the respectable, and there is a strong feeling, but if the Governor, after what has transpired, should appoint Colonel Morgan, he would virtually abdicate his functions. This the Governor has no notion of doing. Having been elected, he intends to be Governor, and will not permit outside pressure to deter him from performing his duty. The farmers have not met yet, as there is nothing to be done except lobby with Senators. There are only four real farmers in the Senate, but others are influenced by instructions from meetings organized and run in the interest of other aspirants, who act on the principle that, if they cannot get the places now, their best course is to organize, trusting that in the confusion they may come to the surface. Nothing will be done until next week, when a full Senate is expected.

The Committee on Education decided against amending the Public Library law, so as to have fifteen Commissioners instead of nine. The proposition receives no vote.

The Senate Railroad Committee discussed the Police bill, and decided to report back a resolution instructing Congress to regulate railroads through States without recommendation.

A joint meeting of the Senate and House Warehouse Committees was held this evening to hear the arguments of Messrs. Brainard, Irwin, Howe, and Randolph, of the Board of Trade, in favor of the bills prepared to separate the Railroad and Warehouse Boards, and regulating the inspection of grain, and prepared under the auspices of the Board. The necessity of the proposed changes was urged and explained, but no conclusion was reached by the Committee.

A Sub-Committee of the Penitentiary Committees will go to Joliet early next week to take evidence in the coming investigation. Mr. Goodspeed, of the Joliet *Republican*, is here, and asserts that he can substantiate all his charges, and has more in reserve.

Articles of Incorporation Filed—An Interesting Suit to Recover.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Crossley Gang Plow Works, of Jo Daviess County, capital stock, $100,000; the Bluff Mining Company, of Belleville, capital stock, $30,000; and the Nilwood Coal Company filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day; also the Crete Manufacturing Company, of Crete, capital stock, $21,000.

Colonel John M. Snyder, when a member of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, was, upon his own petition, appointed administrator for two orphan children, Aldridge by name, members of the Home. The estate consisted of a house and lot, with three other lots adjoining, situated on Mason and Tenth streets, in this city. When Colonel Snyder resigned from the Board, his associates on the Board desired him to render an account of his action as administrator for the children. He refused to account or give any information by which the property could be found. The Trustees have been at work for more than two years to find out what has become of the property, but could find no record of it, and to-day Colonel Beardsley and Dr. Sweeney, the Trustees, accidentally found that Mrs. Aldridge some time after her husband was killed in the army, married a man by the name of Roberts. After learning this fact, they again examined the records, and found the property, Mrs. Aldridge having purchased after her second marriage, and the record shows the title in Mrs. Roberts' and not Mrs. Aldridge's name. After discovering this fact further inquiry was made, and it was ascertained that Colonel Snyder had been receiving the rent for the property constantly since 1868, $10, the rent for this month, being now in the hands of his agents here, and for which he had just received a letter asking its transmittal. Suit was instituted to-day against Colonel Snyder, and summons issued. His bond is well secured, and the children, who are yet in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, will get their just dues.

HOTEL ROBBERY.

Hotel robberies have approximated in frequency during the past winter to hotel arrivals. In most cases the property taken has been of considerable value, and, excepting the Tremont House robbery, has not been recovered.

The Clifton House, on the corner of West Washington and Halsted streets, is the hotel visited this time. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Jenkins, the wife of the proprietor, discovered that her diamonds, valued at $1,500, were missing, and a close search through her drawers revealed the fact that they had been stolen. The matter was at once reported at Police Headquarters, but as yet no clue has been obtained to the property, or the person or persons who took it. Neither is any one suspicioned. The diamonds were kept in a small iron case, which has a lock to it of intricate and novel design. To open it would require the genius of an experienced locksmith. Yet it was opened and the diamonds taken from it. There has been no one about the hotel who knew where they were kept, except Mrs. Jenkins and the members of her household, and it is, therefore, impossible to suspect any one. It is not even known how access was obtained to the room wherein the case containing the diamonds was kept. The case is therefore very unpromising. It has been given to an experienced detective, who may develop something concerning the whereabouts of the property in a few days.

CITY ITEMS.

The alarm of fire from Box 324, last evening, was caused by the burning of a bed tick at No. 68 Sangamon street.

Two boys, named Frank Solger and August Steinliker, were disputing, yesterday evening, at the corner of Canal and Catherine streets about the possession of some pigeons. The dispute waxed warm, and finally Solger drew a small revolver and shot Steinliker in the left cheek. He was taken to his home at No. 60 Catherine street, where the wound received proper attention from Dr. Montgomery. The wound was not serious. Solger was taken to the Union Street Station, and will be tried before Justice Scully this morning.

Telegraphic Brevities.

George Beers, of Bellevue, Mich., was killed on Tuesday while lumbering in Mcosts County.

The Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, homœopathic, celebrated its first commencement yesterday by graduating twelve members.

Young Chamberlain, of Cleveland, who murdered an old man at Solon, some time ago, has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

A Boston despatch says that the jury in the case of Alley, who was charged with the murder of Ellis, have returned a verdict of "Not guilty," Alley was immediately discharged.

A despatch from New York announces the loss of the steamship Ariadne, from New York for New Orleans, off Hatteras. All hands saved. The steamer and valuable cargo of assorted merchandise are a total loss.

Charles G. Haines, of Julien, Iowa, has entered suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company for $15,000 damages, the amount claimed for injuries sustained last fall by a train running into his wagon while crossing their track, in which the team was killed and himself so severely injured as to seriously endanger his life.

BOILER-EXPLOSIONS.

Communication from Mr. Carlile Mason, Chicago, to the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Herewith find inclosed copy of a communication to the Board of Supervising Inspectors, Washington, Jan. 13, 1869, sent you at the request of the Government Inspector, for publication if you see fit. The often recurrence of boiler-explosions is becoming a matter of public interest, and, as a large number of boilers which have exploded have given evidence of having contained a sufficient amount of water, perhaps the communication here presented will be the means of calling public attention to a new cause for boiler-explosion; and, if any benefits are derived from this new theory, as presented to the Secretary of the Treasury and Board of Supervising Inspectors, then the object of the writer in publishing it will have been accomplished.

Yours truly, CARLILE MASON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11, 1873.

COMMUNICATION TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: The often occurrence of boiler-explosions, and consequent destruction of property, many times involving loss of life or serious injury to the persons of those near the place of disaster, must be my apology for presenting for your consideration my views on a subject which may seem to you well-nigh exhausted.

Many thinking men, skilled in engineering, have thought they had discovered the cause of so much disaster in electricity, generated in the boiler; in decomposition of water, thereby producing explosive gases; the expansion of metals; and the popular theory of low water. I have always been skeptical on these points; especially so of the theory that *all* explosions are occasioned by low water. I have been led to this by the fact that the small amount of heating surface exposed to the water is, in theory, only capable of raising the temperature of the water in the boiler, say 15 or 20 degrees at most, even when red hot; not sufficient, certainly, to be the cause of such fearful disaster.

I propose, therefore, to present for the consideration of your honorable body the result of an investigation that has extended through many years, and believe I can show you a more natural cause than any of those I have mentioned, and trust, should you find the ideas here presented of sufficient weight, that you will bring the subject before the public; believing that you are the proper channel through which to bring such subject-matter, representing, as you do, the highest legally-constituted body of skilful men for that purpose in the United States.

I will take for illustration a boiler 42 inches in diameter, with two flues 15 inches in diameter, of any length that may be considered necessary. The usual height of water considered safe will be 6 inches above the flues. It will contain for its sectional area 532 inches of water, after deducting the area of the flues, rivets, etc. The area of the upper two inches (at the water-line) will be about 76 inches, one-seventh of the whole water contained in the boiler. I think I am within the limits of observation when